

GOVERNMENT



COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR

ESTABLISHED 1850,
By **JOHN S. DYE**

(OFFICIAL ORGAN.)
TREASURY EXPERT



PERFECT PROTECTION.

Good Money, of the same denomination as the counterfeit, paid Every Yearly

Subscriber, for information of all Counterfeit Bills printed from any engraved plate in imitation of United States Treasury Notes, United States National Bank Bills, Dominion of Canada Notes, or Canadian Bank Bills, received by them in good faith for face value thereof, not mentioned by our special notice or in the latest issue of

DYE'S GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.



OFFICE, COR. TWELFTH AND CHESTNUT STS.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.



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GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.

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JANUARY, 1890.

No. 8

New Counterfeit \$5 Treasury Note.

Series 1880. Check Letter B.

SECRET SERVICE DIVISION,
Washington, D. C., Jan. 15, 1890.

SIR: A counterfeit \$5 U. S. Treasury note, Series 1880, Check letter B, Jackson vignette, large red seal; W. S. Rosecrans, register; James W. Hyatt, treasurer, has made its appearance in the East.

It is a very poor wood-cut production, paper soft and thin. The character of the note should be detected at a glance. The vignette of Jackson is a poor likeness and is very indistinct. In the historical scene only the outline of a dog is discernible, while in the genuine, the dog is very distinct. In the penalty act, on right end of back, the words, "Legal Tender," are printed in skeleton letters; they should be heavy shaded letters. The words, "Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, D. C.," are reversed, beginning at the lower right hand end, instead of the upper left hand end. All the lathe work is very poor.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN S. BELL, CHIEF.

A RICH FIND.—The *Ephemeris* of Athens reports that a number of coffers containing 30,000 gold and silver Spanish pieces of the year 1666 have been hauled out of the sea near the island of Andros. Six bronze cannons were found near the coffers, and it is concluded that the whole came from the wreck of a Spanish man-of-war.

The 1889 Dies Were Destroyed.

Under the heavy blows of a sledge hammer the impressions on 900 dies used at the United States Mint during the past year were destroyed and the metal was thrown into a scrap heap. The dies were first heated to a white temperature and then the destructive work began. It was superintended by Mr. Dooney, of the Coining Department, and O. B. Jones, representing Superintendent Bosbyshell.

ONE CENT PIECES are not much in favor in San Francisco. Few are in circulation there, and, it is said, that "those few are kept within about forty feet of the Post-Office. They go in at the stamp window at the rate of \$3 or \$4 a day. They are carried from there to the Money Order Department, where they are used in making change. They never get outside the Post-Office door, but immediately find their way to the stamp window again."

Assets of the U. S. Treasury, Jan. 1.

Gold coin and bullion	313 818,941.47	
Certificates outst'ing	122,985,889.00	
Net gold on hand		190,833,052.47
Standard dols. & bul.	293,190,040.30	
Certificates outst'ing	282,949,073.00	
Net silver.....		10,240,967.30
U. S. Notes.....	15,673,925.19	
Certificates outst'ing	9,000,000.00	
Net U. S. Notes..		6,673,925.19
Trade dol. bullion		6,074,537.70
Nat'l Bank Notes		133,253.00
Deposits in Nat'l		
Bk Depositaries		40,939,852.30
		<hr/>
		\$254,895,587.99

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the House the following bills were introduced and referred to Committees:—

Mr. McRae, of Ark., introduced a bill (H. R. —) to prevent a contraction of the currency; also a bill (H. R. —) to repeal all laws providing for the accumulation of gold for the redemption of Treasury notes, and a bill (H. R. —) to provide for the free coinage of silver.

Mr. Townsend, of Colo., a bill (H. R.—) to provide for the free and unlimited coinage of the silver dollar. He also submitted a memorial from the Legislature of Colorado, asking for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and for a duty upon Mexican lead.

Mr. Stewart, of Ga., a bill (H. R. —) to authorize national banks to take liens upon real estate for advances or loans of money.

Mr. Candler, of Ga., a bill (H. R. —) to provide for the free coinage of the standard silver dollar, and for other purposes.

Mr. Taylor, of Ills., a bill (H. R. —) to perpetuate the national banking system.

Mr. Hopkins, of Ills., a bill (H. R. —) to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States.

Mr. Shively, of Ind., a bill (H. R. —) providing for the unrestricted coinage of silver dollars.

Mr. Lacey, of Iowa, a bill (H. R. —) to prevent the contraction of the currency and to provide for the replacement of the national bank currency with United States notes, and to limit the amount of national bank circulation.

Mr. Anderson, of Kans., a bill (H. R. —) to provide for the issue of fractional currency.

Mr. Perkins, of Kans., a bill (H. R. —) to prevent contraction in the currency and to increase the circulation of silver and silver certificates.

Mr. Peters, of Kans., a bill (H. R. —) to provide for the deposit of gold or silver coin, or gold or silver bullion, as security for the circulating notes of national banks.

Mr. Dorsey, of Nebr., a bill to amend

section 5138 of the Revised Statutes relative to the organization of national banks. Also a bill (H. R. —) to provide for the issue of circulating notes to national banks.

Mr. Skinner, of N. C., a bill (H. R. —) to prescribe the weight of standard silver for certain coins of the United States, to enlarge the legal tender of the half-dollar, and permit the issue of silver certificates upon deposit of the same.

Mr. J. D. Taylor, of O., a bill (H. R. —) to authorize national banks in cities, towns and villages, whose population is less than 20,000 inhabitants, to make loans to the extent of one-half of their capital and surplus upon mortgage of real estate, and providing that national banks whose capital does not exceed \$150,000 shall be entitled to receive circulating notes equal in amount to 90 per cent. of the market value of the bonds deposited as security therefor, and not less in amount than the par value thereof.

Mr. Maish, of Pa., a bill (H. R. —) to discontinue the coinage of the three-cent pieces.

Mr. Culberson, of Texas, a bill (H. R. —) to prevent contraction of the currency. Also (H. R. —) to repeal the restriction upon the coinage of the silver dollar. Also (H. R. —) to repeal the proviso to section 12 of an act entitled "An act to enable national banking associations to extend their corporate existence, and for further purposes," approved July 12, 1882.

Mr. Lanham, of Tex., a bill (H. R. —) to amend section 1 of an act entitled "An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal tender character and to provide for free coinage of standard silver dollars."

Mr. Stewart, of Tex., a bill (H. R. —) for the free coinage of silver and for other purposes.

Mr. Hare, of Tex., a bill (H. R. —) to repeal an act entitled "An act to enable national banking associations to extend their corporate existence, and for other purposes," approved July, 1882. Also (H. R. —) to provide for the increased coinage of silver, and for other purposes "

Mr. Lane, of Ills., a bill (H. R. 3817) to prevent a contraction of the currency. Also a bill (H. R. 3818) to lay a graduated income tax and to provide for the manner of collecting the same, and for other purposes."

Mr. Perkins, of Kans., a bill (H. R. 3843) to provide for the free coinage of both gold and silver and issuance of coin certificates to circulate as money.

Mr. Lodge, of Mass., a bill (H. R. 3860) to establish postal savings-banks.

Mr. Bland, of Mo., a bill (H. R. 3878) for the free coinage of silver, and for other purposes. Also a bill (H. R. 3879) to discontinue the coinage of the three-cent piece.

Mr. Dockery, of Mo., a bill (H. R. 3880) limiting the coinage of double-eagles, and discontinuing the coinage of certain other U. S. coins. Also a bill (H. R. 3881) for the further coinage of silver and for the redemption of national-bank notes, and for other purposes.

Mr. Tracey, of N. Y., a bill (H. R. 3895) to amend section 3510 of the Revised Statutes, and to provide for new designs of authorized devices of U. S. coins.

Mr. Bingham, of Pa., a bill (H. R. 3910) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the present site of the mint at Philadelphia, Pa., and to purchase a new site and to erect a new building at Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. Adams, of Ills., a bill (H. R. 4558) in regard to the deposit of bonds by national banks as security for their circulating notes.

Mr. Anderson, of Kans., a bill (H. R. 4567) to prevent a contraction of currency by the withdrawal of national-bank notes from circulation.

Mr. Dorsey, of Neb., a bill (H. R. 4594) to revise, amend and consolidate the laws relating to the issue and regulation of a national currency secured by United States bonds.

Secretary Windom is preparing a bill on silver coinage, embodying the views outlined in his annual report, and it will be introduced in the House.

In the Senate.

Mr. George, of Miss., introduced a bill (S. 1535) to subject to State taxation national-bank notes and United States Treasury notes.

Mr. Hoar, of Mass., a bill (S. 1605) to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States.

Mr. Cullum, of Ills., a bill (S. 1655) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to loan money to farmers of the United States at 2 per cent. per annum.

Mr. Harris, of Tenn., on behalf of the senior Senator from Ky. (Mr. Beck) and in his name, a bill (S. 1820) to suspend the operation of the Sinking-fund laws until the further order of Congress.

Mr. Sherman, a bill (S. 2059) to provide for a permanent national-bank circulation.

National Bank Notes, Jan. 1, 1890.

Statement of the Comptroller of the Currency showing the amount of National Bank Notes outstanding, the amount of lawful money on deposit with the Treasurer of U. S. to redeem National Bank Notes, and the kinds and amounts of U. S. Bonds on deposit to secure circulation and public deposits.

Additional issued during month	
To new banks.....	\$354,280
To banks increasing circulation.....	24,975
Total.....	\$379,255
Surrendered and destroyed.....	2,791,772
Decrease during month.....	2,412,517
Decrease during 12 months.....	36,396,967
* Total outstanding at date.....	197,078,918
Outstanding against bonds	129,767,371
Amount of outstanding circulation represented by lawful money on deposit with the Treasurer U. S. to redeem notes of insolvent and liquidating banks, and banks retiring circulation under acts of June 20th, 1874, and July 12th 1882.	
Total lawful money on deposit.....	69,336,478
Decrease in deposits during month....	766,841
Decrease in deposits during 12 months	17,766,819
* Circulation of National Gold Banks not included in the above.....	\$151,487
E. S. LACEY, Comptroller of Currency	

U. S. Registered Bonds on Deposit.

To secure circulating notes, and to secure public deposits.

	For notes.	For deposits.
Pac. R. R. bonds 6's..	\$ 4,720,000	\$1,211,000
F'd Loan of 1891, 4½	40,420,350	8,156,500
" " " 1907, 4...	97,709,550	29,181,500
" " " 1882, 3...		
Totals.....	\$142,849,900	\$38,549,000

A NEW MINT.

A BILL PROVIDING FOR IT IS OFFERED IN CONGRESS.

E. O. Leech, Director of the Mint, came up from Washington lately to confer with Superintendent Bosbyshell, of the Philadelphia Mint, regarding the annual meeting of the Assay Commission, which will be held here about the middle of February.

Director Leech also informally discussed the plans for the additions to the Mint with Superintendent Bosbyshell, and in talking about the matter afterward he said: "About \$200,000 of the amount appropriated for the extension of the Mint is available, but we have requested that the appropriation be increased to \$400,000 in order that certain changes in the plans which Supervising Architect Windrim has suggested may be carried out.

DEFINITE STEPS TO BE TAKEN.

"Even with this amount of money the Mint could not be made what it ought to be, and General Bingham is going to introduce a bill providing for the sale of the present property, the purchase of a site elsewhere and the erection of a new and modern building. This is what ought to be done, and I don't believe there will be much opposition to the plan. There would be no difficulty whatever in disposing of the present property, and the proceeds would nearly pay for the erection of a new Mint in a more suitable location. I think the property would easily bring \$1,000,000, and a new Mint could be built for about \$1,500,000, I believe, exclusive of the cost of the site. Of course, the machinery now in use could be transferred to a new building and made use of as far as available.

A NEW MINT THE ONLY REMEDY.

"The old Mint has been patched and altered and improved from time to time, but no amount of money will make it respectable or equal to the demands upon it. There ought to be a new Mint, as good a one as that in San Francisco, which is really the only first-class Mint

we have in the country. That is a fine granite building, and it cost about \$5,000,000, but it was built at a time when both labor and materials were high, and such an establishment could be built here for a much less amount."

The site of the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, and Broad and Pine streets, which is soon to move to Germantown, is looked upon with favor, and it is believed that it could be secured for \$500,000 or 600,000.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

EX-COMPTROLLER KNOX'S SCHEME OF A SAFETY FUND AND SILVER BULLION AS A BASIS.

Ex-Comptroller of the Currency John Jay Knox, and President of the National Bank of the Republic of New York City, has prepared a bill to be introduced in Congress, a principle object of which is to provide for the use of silver bullion as a basis for national bank circulation.

The bill provides for the issue of bank circulation in amount not exceeding 75 per cent. of the capital of each bank, 70 per cent. of this circulation to be secured by the deposit of United States bonds at par, gold coin or silver bullion at the market price. The other 30 per cent. is not to be secured by a deposit of each bank but by a safety deposit fund with the Treasurer of the United States. This surety fund is to be opened by crediting to it \$1,500,000 of lost or unredeemed national bank notes and the same amount of unredeemable United States notes.

Mr. Knox estimates that at the end of the next twenty years, or at the date of the payment of the 4 per cent. bonds in 1907 a safety fund would have accumulated of at least \$25,000,000, so that from that time onward a sufficient amount of national bank circulation would remain permanently in existence, well-secured by gold and silver bullion, and sufficiently profitable to make the circulation large enough in connection with the present amount of United States notes to respond to the demand of the business of the country. It would also give the

banks in the West as well as the East that have confidence in the future value of silver an opportunity to invest in that metal, and he believes that such investments would be made for the next three years equal, at least, to \$20,000,000 annually, and thus relieve the treasury from excessive purchases.

Henry M. Jackson, formerly assistant cashier of the Sub-Treasury in New York city, who fled some two years ago with \$10,000 of Government money, has been arrested by Secret Service officers in a hotel in Fourth avenue. He arrived recently from Scotland. He said he owed his downfall to his wife.

Coinage Executed at U. S. Mints, During Dec., 1889.

DENOMINATION.	PIECES.	VALUE.
GOLD-Double-Eagles	77,147 ..	\$1,542,940
Eagles.....	5,844 ..	58,440
Half-Eagles	7,523 ..	37,615
Three Dollars ...	2,316 ..	6,948
Quarter-Eagles..	1 ..	2 50
Dollars.....	103 ..	103
Total Gold....	92,934 ..	\$1,646,048 50
SILVER-Stan'd Doll.	3,000,000 ..	3,000,000
Half-Dollars ...	12,000 ..	6,000
Quart'r-Dollars	12,000 ..	3,000
Dimes	1,630,000 ..	\$163,000
Total Silver....	4,654,000 ..	\$3,172,000
MINOR-Five Cents...	3,274,550 ..	\$163,727 50
Three Cents....	18,550 ..	556 50
One Cent	7,620,550 ..	76,205 50
Total Minor...	10,913,650 ..	240,489 50
Total Coinage.....	15,660,584 ..	\$5,058,538

Extracts from the 17th Annual Report of the Director of the Mint.

The total value of all the gold and silver received at the mints and assay offices of the United States, during the fiscal year, 1889, was \$90,357,903.01, of which \$83,374,587 05 consisted of original deposits, and \$6,983,315.96 of re-deposits.

The amount of gold deposited at the mints and assay offices, during the year, exclusive of re-deposits, was 2,264,833.425 standard ounces, of the coining value of \$42,136,435.76.

Of the gold deposited, during the year, \$31,440,778.93 consisted of the product of mines of the United States, against \$32,406,306.59 deposited during the prior fiscal year, indicating a decline in the gold production of the country of about \$1,000,000.

Foreign gold bullion of the value of \$2,136,516.66 and foreign gold coin of the value of \$4,447,475.99, were deposited, a total of foreign gold of \$6,583,992.65, against \$36,337,927.47 in the preceding year, showing a falling off of nearly \$30,000,000 in the foreign gold which found its way to the mints and assay offices of this country.

Of the silver received during the year, 32,895,985.50 standard ounces, of the of the coining value of \$38,278,964.79, were classified as domestic production.

Foreign silver bullion, distinctively known as such, was deposited at the mints to the amount of 1,182,110.97 standard ounces, of the coining value of \$1,375,547.30.

Foreign silver coins, containing 364,750.71 standard ounces, of the coining value of \$424,437 18, were also deposited and melted.

Silver coins of the United States, consisting principally of worn and uncurrent subsidiary coins received by the Treasury and transferred to the mint at Philadelphia for recoinage, were melted during the year, and contained 431,449.01 standard ounces, of the coining value of \$502,049.75.

In addition, trade dollars, containing 6,714.25 standard ounces, of the coining value of \$7,812.94, were deposited as bullion and melted during the year.

COINAGE.

The coinage executed at the three coinage mints in operation during the year, viz, at Philadelphia, San Francisco and New Orleans, consisted of \$60,965,929.61, etc. (See page 44 of the DETECTOR.)

MEDALS AND DIES MANUFACTURED.

Under the above provisions of law, 1,020 dies were made in the engraving department of the mint at Philadelphia, during the fiscal year, of which 1,018 were coinage dies.

The medals sold during the year numbered 1,004, realizing \$6,141.35; proof set of the coinage of the calendar years 1888 and 1889 were sold, to the number of 2,863 realizing \$3,179.08, and single pieces of the same years' coinage were sold, to the number of 1,397, realizing \$2,799.25.

The profit on the sale of medals and proof coins was \$2,037.66.

GOLD BARS EXCHANGED FOR GOLD COIN.

Under the provisions of the act of May 26, 1882, gold bars were exchanged for gold coin, during the fiscal year, free of charge, of the value of \$602,293.01, at the mint at Philadelphia, and \$56,905,519.41, at the assay office at New York, a total of \$57,507,812.42, against \$15,846,986.25 in the preceding year, indicating a largely increased demand of gold bars for export.

PURCHASE OF SILVER FOR THE COINAGE OF THE SILVER DOLLAR.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889, the purchase of silver for the silver dollar coinage, as well as the coinage of the same, was confined to the mints at Philadelphia and New Orleans, with the exception, that the superintendents of the mints at San Francisco and Carson, were allowed to purchase the silver contained in gold deposits, and the silver obtained in bar fractions.

There were delivered during the year on purchases made for the silver-dollar coinage, through the Bureau of the Mint, by the Secretary of the Treasury, 28,557,109.79 ounces of standard silver, costing \$23,998,763.47, an average cost of \$0.84037 per ounce standard, or \$0.93375 per ounce fine.

COURSE OF SILVER.

The price of silver in London at the commencement of the fiscal year, was 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ pence per ounce, British standard (.925 fine).

The average price of silver in London during the fiscal year 1889 was 42.5 pence, equivalent at the average rate for sight sterling exchange, to \$0.935, and at the par of exchange, to \$0.9316 per fine ounce.

SEIGNORAGE ON SILVER.

The profit on the coinage of silver dollars during the fiscal year 1889, amounted to \$9,370,062.20, and on subsidiary silver coins \$32,987.65, a total of \$9,403,049.85.

The seignorage on the coinage of silver from July 1, 1878, to June 30 1889, has amounted to \$56,939,730.87. Adding to this the balance of silver profits in the coinage mints July 1, 1878 (the beginning of the fiscal year following the passage of the act authorizing the coinage of the silver dollar), namely, \$424,725.47, and \$9,237.54 refunded by Adams Express Company for overcharges in bills for shipping silver dollars; and the additional sum of \$4,560.30, arising from surplus silver recovered and the adjustment of silver values, not strictly a profit on the silver coinage but carried to the credit of the silver-profit fund, we have total gross silver profits to be accounted for of \$57,378,254.18.

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

The amount appropriated for the support of the mints and assay office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889, was \$1,095,650, of which there was expended \$994,989.71, leaving in the Treasury \$100,660.29.

In addition to the amount expended from current appropriations, the sum of \$116.60 was expended from an unexpended balance of the appropriation for the renewal of the steam power plant of the mint at Philadelphia.

There were also expended, at the coinage mints, from the general appropriation contained in the act of February 28, 1878, authorizing the coinage of the standard silver dollars, \$223,225.05.

The total amount expended at the mints and assay offices, during the year, was \$1,218,331.46.

There was paid at the Treasury Department, from the appropriation for the coinage of the standard silver dollar, the sum of \$930, for daily cablegrams from London giving the price of silver, making the total expenditures for the services of the mints and assay offices during the year \$1,219,261.36.

The expenditures, exclusive of the amount paid at the Treasury for cablegrams are exhibited in the following :

Salaries, \$201,168.29 ; wages, \$614,107.73 ; contingent, 178,213.69 ; repairs of buildings, \$1,616.60; coinage of standard silver dollars, \$223,225.05 ; total, \$1,218,331.36,

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCT OF THE UNITED STATES FROM 1885 TO 1888, ALSO
WORLD'S PRODUCTION AND WORLD'S COINAGE.

Calendar Years.	United States.		World's Production.		World's Coinage.	
	Gold.	Silver	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
1885.....	\$ 31,800,000	\$51,600,000	\$102,578,000	\$136,000,000	\$ 95,757,582	\$126,764,574
1886.....	35,000,000	51,000,000	107,133,000	138,500,000	94,642,070	124,854,101
1887.....	33,000,000	53,350,000	106,314,000	146,000,000	124,992,465	163,411,397
1888.....	33,175,000	59,195,000	106,267,000	155,500,000	134,720,639	149,737,442

The value of the silver is its coining value.

Coinages of Nations—Calendar Years.

Countries.	1888.		Countries.	1888.	
	Gold.	Silver.		Gold.	Silver.
United States.....	\$31,380,808	\$33,025,606	Siam.....	.....	.....
Mexico.....	300,480	26,658,964	Egypt.....	257,154	8,483
Great Britain.....	9,893,375	3,881,886	Japan.....	\$974,335	\$10,222,108
Australia.....	24,415,230	.....	Hayti.....	.....	.....
India*.....	.....	\$51,112,230	Chili.....	42,170	122,375
Canada.....	.....	247,174	Argentine Republic.....	8,316,325	.....
France.....	106,949	1,112,379	Peru.....	.....	3,258,000
Cochin-China.....	.....	1,100,518	Colombia.....	.....	600,443
Monaco.....	.....	.....	Venezuela.....	660,500	272,000
Belgium.....	.....	.....	Guatemala.....	.....	.....
Italy.....	469,750	.....	Brazil.....	26,082	883,555
Switzerland.....	16,984	.....	Honduras.....	.....	.....
Spain.....	.....	4,436,804	Congo.....	.....	.....
Portugal.....	102,600	1,533,600	Nicaragua.....	.....	.....
Netherlands.....	143,051	.....	Straits Settlements.....	.....	244,000
Germany.....	34,340,722	989,127	Ecuador.....	.....	473,177
Austria-Hungary †.....	2,747,633	5,518,190	Hong-Kong.....	.....	1,105,000
Norway.....	.....	53,600	Costa Rica.....	.....	.....
Sweden.....	.....	16,714	Bolivia.....	.....	1,763,452
Denmark.....	.....	62,483	Total.....	134,720,639	149,737,442
Russia ‡.....	20,460,491	1,163,126			
Turkey.....	66,000	74,448			

* Rupee calculated at coining rate, \$0.4737. † Silver florin calculated at coining rate, \$0.482.
‡ Silver ruble calculated at coining rate, \$0.7718. § Fiscal year 1889.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

I have the honor to recommend that legislation looking towards the discontinuance of the coinage of the 3-dollar and 1-dollar gold pieces and the 3-cent nickel piece be requested of Congress.

With regard to the 3-dollar gold piece, it may be said that that denomination of coin serves no useful purpose, and that its present coinage is limited to a few proof coins sold at a profit by the Mint, to meet the demands of numismatic societies and coin collectors. There is no demand for it by the business public.

The same objections apply to the 1-dollar gold piece, with the additional ones that it is too small for circulation, and that the few pieces issued annually from the Mint are used almost exclusively for the purpose of ornament.

So long as statutory authority exists to coin this latter denomination, the suspension of its coinage by the Secretary of the Treasury is of doubtful legality. The most he has ever felt warranted in doing was to limit its coinage to pressing demands about the holiday season, and to maintain, unbroken, the series of coin sets sold by the mint. The very limitation of its coinage leads to favoritism in the distribution of the few pieces struck annually, and to speculation in them.

The 3-cent nickel piece is open to the more important objection that it has so nearly the size and appearance of the 10-cent silver piece that it is frequently mistaken for it much to the annoyance of the public, who receive it reluctantly.

It is further recommended that any act which may provide for the discontinuance of the coinage of these pieces, authorize their withdrawal from circulation as fast as received in the Treasury, and their recoinage into other denominations.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

EDWARD O. LEECH,
Director of the Mint.

Hon. WILLIAM WINDOM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.

This report covers the year ended October 31, 1889, at which time there were in existence 3,319 going national banks, the largest number since the inauguration of the system, and with an aggregate capital of 620,174,365. Within the year 211 new banks were organized. Out of 4,148 national banks organized since 1863, only 130 of them have been placed in the hands of receivers, the other 700 went into liquidation. Of the 130 failed banks, 30 paid creditors in full, both principal and interest, 6 of them paid principal and part of the interest, and 13 paid principal only. 36 of the banks are in process of settlement, of which 8 are virtually closed, with the exception of pending litigation, leaving 28 receiverships in active operation. Only 2 of the banks failed during past year, California National Bank of San Francisco, and the First National Bank of Anoka, Minn. The 11 national banks that have not availed themselves of the privilege of taking out circulating notes, or else surrendered their entire circulation are: The Chemical, the National City, the American Exchange, the Mechanics', the National Park and the Merchants' National Bank, all of New York City. Their respective capitals are \$300,000, \$1,000,000, \$5,000,000, \$2,000,000, \$2,000,000 and \$2,000,000. The other 5 banks are: the National Bank, of Washington, D. C.; the Chestertown National Bank, of Chestertown, Md.; the First National Bank of Houston, Tex.; the Metropolitan National Bank of Washington, D. C., and the First National Bank of Butte, Mont. Their respective capitals are \$200,000, \$50,000, \$100,000, \$300,000 and \$100,000.

In concluding the report the Comptroller says that he has purposely avoided the discussion of the various plans which have been suggested for substituting other securities for United States bonds as a basis for circulation, and has confined himself to the presentation of those changes in the law which will be generally accepted as practicable, and which will be most likely to meet favorable consideration by Congress.

In the opinion of the Comptroller, the laws governing national banks should be so amended as to produce the following modifications:

1. The minimum deposit of bonds to secure circulation should be fixed at 10 per centum of capital in respect to all associations having a capital of \$300,000 or less, and for all banks having a greater capital a minimum deposit of \$30,000 in bonds should be required.
2. Circulation should be issued to the par value of the bonds deposited.
3. Semi-annual duty on circulation should be so reduced as to equal one-fourth of one per cent. per annum.

It is held that these changes in the law would do little more than save the national banks from loss on account of circulation if the present premium on United States bonds is maintained.

The expenses of the office of the Comptroller of the Currency for the year ended June 30, 1889, were, for special dies, plates, printing, etc., \$41,632.80; for salaries, \$101,547.52; for salaries, reimbursible by national bank, \$15,938.35.

There are no national gold banks now in existence and the lawful money on deposit with the Treasurer, amounting to \$156,652, represents the remaining outstanding circulation of these banks. These notes are in denominations of fives, tens, twenties, fifties, one hundreds and five hundreds.

The notes outstanding of the national banks are in denomination of ones, twos, fives, tens, twenties, fifties, one hundreds, five hundreds and one thousands.

On September 30, 1889, there were 3,290 national banks, with the total resources of \$2,998,290,645.90. Their liabilities were, capital stock, \$612,584,095; surplus fund, \$197,394,760.55; undivided profits, \$84,866,869.13; national bank circulation, \$128,450,600; state bank circulation, \$80,410.50; dividends unpaid, \$3,600,054.96; individual deposits, \$1,475,467,560.37 and other liabilities to then equal the total resources.

CIRCULAR.

ISSUE AND REDEMPTION OF CURRENCY.

1889.

Department No. 73.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,

Treasurer's Office, No. 57.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 11, 1889.

The following regulations govern the issue and redemption of the paper currency and the gold, silver, and minor coins of the United States and the redemption of national-bank notes by the Treasurer of the United States :

I.—Issue of United States Paper Currency.

1. The Treasurer will forward new United States notes by express, at the expense of the consignee, at Government contract rates, or by registered mail, registration free, at the risk of the consignee, in return for United States notes unfit for circulation, national-bank notes, fractional silver coin, or minor coin.
2. Gold certificates are issued upon a deposit of gold coin with the Treasurer or an Assistant Treasurer, in denominations of not less than \$20.
3. Silver certificates are issued by the Treasurer or Assistant Treasurers, upon a deposit of standard silver dollars, in such denominations as may be available.

II.—Issue of Gold Coin.

4. Upon receiving an original certificate of the Assistant Treasurer in New York for a deposit of \$100 or any multiple of \$100 in United States notes, the Treasurer will cause a like amount in gold coin to be sent from the Mint at Philadelphia, at the consignee's expense.

III.—Issue of Standard Silver Dollars and Fractional Silver Coin.

5. Upon the deposit of an equivalent sum of gold coin, United States notes, gold certificates, silver certificates, or national-bank notes with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer or national-bank depository, standard silver dollars or fractional silver coin will be paid in any amount by the Treasurer or the Assistant Treasurers in the cities where their several offices are, or will be sent, separately or mixed, in sums or multiples of \$500, at the expense of the Government, from the most convenient Treasury office, to the order of the depositor. For this purpose deposits may be made with the Assistant Treasurer in New York by drafts payable to his order and collectible through the clearing-house.
6. Standard silver dollars in packages of \$65, and fractional silver coin in packages of \$70 of one denomination, will be forwarded by registered mail, registration free, at the risk of the party to whom sent, by the Treasurer or an Assistant Treasurer.

IV.—Issue of Minor Coin.

7. Minor Coin is issued under the following regulations of the Director of the Mint :

Five-cent nickel pieces and one-cent bronze pieces will be forwarded in the order of application from the United States Mint at Philadelphia, Pa., to points reached by express companies, free of transportation charges, in sums of \$20 or multiples thereof, upon receipt and collection by the Superintendent of that Mint of a draft on New York or Philadelphia, payable to his order. To points not reached by express companies and where delivery under contract with the Government is thus impracticable, the above coin can, on the same terms, be sent by registered mail at applicant's risk, registry fee on same to be paid by the Government. Orders for transportation at risk of applicant should express acceptance of the risk.

8. The Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers will pay out for lawful money any minor coin not needed in the current business of their offices.

V.—Issue of the Treasurer's Transfer-Checks.

9. Subject to the convenience of the Treasury, the Treasurer will issue transfer-checks on the Assistant Treasurers, payable to the order of the sender or his correspondent, for United States notes unfit for circulation or national bank notes sent to the Treasurer for redemption, or for fractional silver coin or minor coin sent in multiples of \$20 to the Treasurer or an Assistant Treasurer.

VI.—Redemption of United States Paper Currency.

10 United States notes, fractional currency notes, gold certificates, and silver certificates are redeemable by the Treasurer, and when not mutilated so that less than three-fifths of the original proportions remains, by the several Assistant Treasurers, at face value. United States notes are redeemable in coin, in sums not less than \$50, by the Assistant Treasurers in New York and San Francisco. Silver certificates are redeemable in standard silver dollars only, or exchangeable for other silver certificates.

11. United States notes, fractional currency notes, gold certificates, and silver certificates, when mutilated so that less than three-fifths, but clearly more than two-fifths, of the original proportions remains, are redeemable by the Treasurer only, at one-half the face value of the whole note or certificate. Fragments not clearly more than two-fifths are not redeemed, unless accompanied by the evidence required in paragraph 12.

12. Fragments less than three-fifths are redeemed at the face value of the whole note when accompanied by an affidavit of the owner or other persons having knowledge of the facts that the missing portions have been totally destroyed. The affidavit must state the cause and manner of the mutilation, and must be sworn to and subscribed before an officer qualified to administer oaths, who must affix his official seal thereto, and the character of the affiant must be certified to be good by such officer or some other having an official seal. Signatures by mark [X] must be witnessed by two persons who can write, and who must give their places of residence. The Treasurer will exercise such discretion under this regulation as may seem to him needful to protect the United States from fraud. Fragments not redeemable are rejected and returned.

VII.—Redemption of National-Bank Notes.

13. National-bank notes are redeemable by the Treasurer in sums of \$1,000 or any multiple thereof.

14. Notes equaling or exceeding three-fifths of their original proportions and bearing the name of the bank and the signature of one of its officers, are redeemable at their face value.

15. Notes of which less than three-fifths remains, or from which both signatures are lacking, are not redeemed by the Treasurer, but should be presented for redemption to the bank of issue. Fragments less than three-fifths are accepted for face value by the Treasurer only when accompanied by evidence, as required by paragraph 12, that the missing portions have been totally destroyed.

16. Fragments redeemed by the bank of issue for less than face value are accepted by the Treasurer only when their valuation is equal to the face value of a note of some denomination issued by the bank or some multiple thereof. The required valuation may be made up of several fragments of notes of the same or different denominations, provided the total valuation of the fragments of each denomination be one dollar or some multiple thereof. Fragments not clearly more than two-fifths are acceptable only when accompanied by evidence, as required by paragraph 12, that the missing portions have been totally destroyed.

17. It having been decided that national-bank notes stolen when unsigned, and put in circulation with forged signatures, are not obligatory promissory notes of the banks under Section 5182 of the Revised Statutes, they are not redeemed by the Treasurer.

VIII.—Redemption of Fractional Silver Coin and Minor Coin.

18. Fractional silver coin and coins of copper, bronze, or copper-nickel may be presented in sums or multiples of \$20, assorted by denominations in separate packages, to the Treasurer or an Assistant Treasurer for redemption or exchange into lawful money. When forwarded by express the charges should be prepaid.

19. No foreign or mutilated silver coin will be redeemed. Reduction by natural abrasion is not considered mutilation.

20. Minor coin that is so defaced as not to be readily identified, or that is punched or clipped, will not be redeemed or exchanged. Pieces that are stamped, bent, or twisted out of shape, or otherwise imperfect, but showing no material loss of metal, will be redeemed.

IX.—Transmission to the Treasurer.

21. United States notes, gold certificates, silver certificates, and national-bank notes should be forwarded in separate remittances. The notes should be assorted by denominations and inclosed in paper straps, not more than 100 notes to each strap,

and the straps should be marked with the amount of their contents. Not more than 8,000 notes should be put in one package.

22. An inventory, giving the amount of each denomination of notes, the total amount in the package, the address of the party sending, and the disposition to be made of the proceeds, should be inclosed with each package, and a letter of advice sent by mail.

23. The package, if it be sent by express, should be sealed up in stout paper and addressed to the "Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C." The wrapper should be plainly marked with the owner's name and address, and the amount and kind of currency inclosed.

24. It is the duty of postmasters to register free of charge all letters on which the postage has been fully prepaid, addressed to the Treasurer, containing currency of the United States for redemption. It is recommended that all such letters be registered as a protection against loss.

25. Remittances of money by mail should be addressed to the "Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C." Such remittances and returns therefor by mail are invariably at the risk of the owners. All communications to the Treasurer in regard to packages lost in the mail are referred for investigation to the Chief Post-Office Inspector, Post-Office Department, Washington, D. C., to whom any subsequent inquiry on the subject should be addressed.

X.—Express Charges.

26. The Government contract with the United States Express Company for the transportation of moneys and securities extends to all points accessible through established express lines reached by continuous railway communication, but does not embrace sea or river transportation of any kind, and does not extend westward beyond the Missouri River, but includes the States of Missouri, Arkansas and Texas.

27. The contract rates for the transportation of all kinds of paper currency to or from Washington are—

Between Washington and points in the territory of the United States Express Company and reached by it, 15 cents per \$1,000; sums of \$500 or less, 10 cents.

Between Washington and points in the territory of another express, excepting points in Texas and Arkansas, 50 cents per \$1,000; sums of \$500 or less, 30 cents.

Between Washington and points in Texas and Arkansas, 75 cents per \$1,000; sums of \$500 or less, 50 cents.

28. Express-charges are paid by the Government, at contract rates, on standard silver dollars and fractional silver coin sent by the mints, the Treasurer, or the Assistant Treasurers, in sums or multiples of \$500, on minor coin sent from the Mint at Philadelphia in sums or multiples of \$20, and on national-bank notes sent to the Treasurer for redemption in sums or multiples of \$1,000.

29. On United States notes, gold certificates, or silver certificates sent for redemption or for credit of the 5 per-cent. redemption fund, and on national-bank notes sent for redemption in other amounts than multiples of \$1,000, the charges, if not prepaid are deducted from the proceeds at contract rates.

30. On United States notes, gold certificates, or silver certificates returned for United States currency or national-bank notes redeemed, the charges are deducted at contract rates.

31. On gold coin sent from the Mint on orders from the Treasurer in return for deposits with the Assistant Treasurer in New York the charges are deducted at contract rates.

32. On fractional silver coin and minor coin sent for redemption the charges must be prepaid by the sender.

33. On transfers of funds from national-bank depositaries, under letters of instruction, the charges must be paid by the depositaries.

34. The Treasurer has no control over rates exacted when the charges are prepaid, or for transportation outside of the territorial limits of the contract.

35. No charge is made for the amount of express-charges inclosed with a remittance of even thousands of dollars, when separately noted on the wrapper. Packages should always be marked with the exact amount of the contents.

XI.—General Information.

36. Assistant Treasurers elsewhere than in New York are not authorized to receive drafts of banks and bankers.

37. Paper currency presented for redemption or exchange or for credit of the Treasurer at the offices of the Assistant Treasurers must be assorted by kinds, and inclosed in paper straps, the straps not to contain more than 100 notes each, and to be plainly marked with the amount of the contents.

38. The act of June 30, 1876 (19 Stats., 64), requires "that all United States officers charged with the receipt or disbursement of public moneys, and all officers of national banks, shall stamp or write in plain letters the word 'counterfeit,' 'altered,' or 'worthless' upon all fraudulent notes issued in the form of and intended to circulate as money which shall be presented at their places of business; and if such officers shall wrongfully stamp any genuine note of the United States or of the national banks, they shall, upon presentation, redeem such notes at the face value thereof."

39. In case of the loss or destruction of one of the Treasurer's checks, and upon application for a duplicate, payment of the original check is stopped, and the applicant is furnished with a form of bond of indemnity, upon return of which, properly executed, a duplicate is issued.

Compliance with the foregoing regulations is enjoined on all officers of the Department, and observance of them will be expected of all making remittances to this office.

J. N. HUSTON,
Treasurer U. S.

APPROVED :
WILLIAM WINDOM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

New Values of Foreign Coins.

The Director of the Mint has made a new estimate of the gold values of the Standard coins of the various nations of the world, and the Secretary of the Treasury has proclaimed the same, as the values of such coins expressed in the money of account of the United States. The same is to be used at the Custom Houses and to be followed after Jan. 1, 1890, in estimating the value of all foreign merchandise expressed in any of said metallic currencies. The following shows the the changes made in the old Circular of a year ago, and the changes are only in the moneys of those nations that are on a silver basis.

The florin of Austria is changed from .33,6 to .34,5. The unit of Bolivia, all the Central American States, Columbia, Ecuador and Peru is changed from .68 to .69,8. The rupee of India from .32,3 to .33,2. The dollar of Mexico from .73,9 to .75,8. The rouble of Russia from .54,4 to .55,8. The mahbub of Tripoli from .61,4 to .62,9, and the bolivar of Venezuela from .13,6 to .14.

The following have also, for the first time, been included in the circular. Dollar of Newfoundland value 1 01,4, Shanghai tael of China value 1.03,1 and Haikwan (Customs) tael 1.14,8.

NEW YORK STATE BANKS.

Twenty-two Organized, with a Capital of \$2,675,000 During the Past Year.

The report of the Superintendent of the State Banking Department at Albany, N. Y., says that the net increase in banking capital during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1889, was \$2,620,000. The capital of the banks organized during the year aggregated \$2,675,000; that of the banks which closed during the year amounted to \$255,000. The increases in the capital of banks previously organized were \$300,000, and the decreases \$100,000. Twenty two new banks were authorized to do business during the year, with a total capitalization of \$2,675,000. Ten of these, with a capital of \$1,500,000, are located in New York city and Brooklyn, the other twelve being outside the two great cities in various parts of the State. Three of the twenty-two, the Bowery Bank of New York city, the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Buffalo, and the Bank of Le Roy, Le Roy, were converted from the national system. This equals the whole number organized during the year under the national system in this State.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

THE NATIONAL PROTOTYPES ALLOTTED TO
THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The National Prototypes allotted to the United States at the International Convention of Weights and Measures, in Paris, in September last, were formally received and accepted by the President this afternoon, in the presence of a distinguished company of representative and scientific men. They were brought from Paris in two boxes, carefully sealed and marked, and have been vigilantly guarded from the moment of their manufacture. The boxes were opened to-day by a mechanic from the United States Coast Survey,

Professor Mendenhall, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, has furnished the following memorandum in regard to these prototypes:

In the early days of our Republic the subject of weights and measures received the earnest consideration of the men at the head of affairs.

Washington urged on Congress the necessity of suitable legislation; Jefferson and John Quincy Adams gave the subject much study, and the latter believed that his future fame would rest chiefly on his report on weights and measures,

OUR TROY POUND.

It was in President Adams's time that the troy pound of the Mint, according to which the weight of our college is regulated, was procured from England by Albert Gallatin, our representative at the court of St. James. After having been adjusted to the British Imperial standard of 1758 by Captain Kater, the troy pound was sealed in its case and entrusted to the care of a special messenger who delivered it to the director of the Mint at Philadelphia. It was afterwards, October 12, 1827, opened in the presence of the President, John Quincy Adams, who examined the seals and signed an elaborate document certifying the authenticity of the weight.

This standard is the only United States standard specifically made such by act of Congress and it is now in the keeping of the Philadelphia Mint. As is well known, our customary measures came down to us by inheritance from England, and they therefore conform to the standards in use in England during our colonial times, and in the early days they conformed also to the diversity which prevailed among the English standards, for no two measures, apparently, could be found in the United States which were alike, an intolerable state of affairs, in consequence of which the Secretary of the Treasury in 1850 was directed to have a comparison of customary weights and measures instituted at the Coast Survey office. The work was entrusted to Superintendent Hassler, and since his day the Superintendents of the Coast Survey and Geodetic Survey have also been superintendents of weights and measures.

OUR ENGLISH STANDARDS.

Among the standards deposited at the Coast and Geodetic Survey Office there are several of historical interest, and not a few which show by contrast with the new prototype the progress of metrology.

Among the earlier English standards is a yard and ell bed plate and a brass yard, made for the United States in 1822 and certified to conform to the Exchequer Yard of England. Such certificates, judged by the stamp, were worth apparently £3 6s., exclusive of official fees, but actually not quite so much, since a competent judge, who saw the exchequer standard, said of it, in 1836, that "a common kitchen poker, filed at both ends, would make as good a standard."

The actual United States standard of customary length measure is the Troughton scale. It is of somewhat earlier date than the Jones yards, having been brought to this country by Hassler, in 1815, for the use of the survey of the coast.

There are also on deposit two yards, one of iron and one of bronze, which, together with an avoirdupois pound, were constructed under the direction of the committee of 1843, which was appointed by Parliament to construct new standards after the burning of the Houses of Parliament, in which the older English standards were destroyed. The copies spoken of were presented to this Government by Great Britain in 1856.

OUR FRENCH STANDARDS.

Among the historical standards, which we owe to Hassler, who brought them to this country in 1806, is the toise of Canivet, standardized in 1768.

The committee meter, an iron bar, which was one of the original meters used by the French committee, as an intermediary to derive the meter from the toise.

A kilogram also made by the French committee.

There is also a platinum metre and kilogram, procured by Albert Gallatin, and compared by Arago, in 1821, but the means available in his day for making accurate comparisons, were not comparable to those now used.

The first metric measures received by this Government were a copper meter and a cubical kilogram, sent over by the French Revolutionary Committee of Safety, of which Robespierre was a member.

These measures antedated the construction of the meter of the archives, and were merely provisional and intended to illustrate the merits of the system, which it was hoped might become international. And now, after the lapse of nearly a century, the civilized governments of the world are receiving standards based on the system for which such high hopes were entertained by its originators:

THE INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS.

These new standards were constructed by the co-operation of the principal governments of the world. Their history, in brief, is as follows:

In 1869 the French Government invited other nations to send delegates to Paris for the purpose of forming an International Commission, for the construction of a new meter, for an international standard of length. The invitation was accepted, and our Government appointed Professors Henry and Hilgard as delegates.

In 1875 a treaty was signed at Paris for the establishment of an International Bureau of Weights and Measures. The bureau was established and put under the administrative direction of delegates from the various countries concerned. A large staff of learned men was employed to study the methods for carrying out practically the theoretical requirements agreed upon as necessary by the delegates.

The difficulties encountered were all surmounted and the work was carried to a successful completion. The standards ordered by the various governments were distributed by lot last September.

One set of the standards set apart as the *international* prototypes is kept in a cave at the International Bureau. The object of putting them in a cave is to secure them against accident or sudden or great changes of temperature, as it is deemed possible that permanent changes in the molecular structure or the materials of the standards may be brought about by such fluctuations of temperature.

No single person has access to the international prototypes: the cave is locked by three different keys in the hands of as many individuals, and every conceivable precaution has been taken to keep them inviolable.

The standards distributed to the various governments are called *national* prototypes, and the same care will be taken to preserve them unaltered as is deemed necessary for the international standards.

Counterfeits of \$1 National Bank Bills.

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE BILL.

FACE OF NOTE.—Two females standing in front of an Altar, one of them pointing upward—1—large ornamental, 1 across, on which is "Secured, &c."

BACK OF NOTE.—Landing of Pilgrims—ONE, eagle and shield in an oval, ONE—ONE, Arms of the State in which the bank is located—ONE.

The Treasury number of each One Dollar National Bank Bill is at the left end of the face, the Bank's number at the upper right-hand corner, and the charter number is in larger figures across the left end and lengthwise at the right end.

Description of Counterfeits of \$1 National Bank Bills.

State.	City.	Bank.	Chck Ltr.	Date or Sris.	Chartr No. of Genuine.
MASS.	BOSTON.	NAT. EAGLE BANK.	A	Series of 1875.	993
John Allison, Register; A. U. Wyman, Treasurer.					
Treasury No. 211,944. Bank No. 3,640. Old process photograph. This photograph is the only counterfeit of the One Dollar Bills of the National Banks. Having been done on good paper, the black work fairly reproduced, though the red numbering is inferior, it is in some respects the best early photographic counterfeit, yet not dangerous, being blurred in spots and off color. See page 20.					

Counterfeits of \$2 National Bank Bills.

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE BILL.

FACE OF NOTE.—Large 2 extending two-thirds the length of the note, "United States, etc.," on upper part, and 2 on lower part of the 2. Left end, female seated holding the American flag, on which is a wreath.

BACK OF NOTE.—Sir Walter Raleigh smoking, six men and boy grouped around a table—2, eagle and shield in an oval—2, Arms of the State in which the bank is located.

The Treasury number of each Two Dollar National Bank Bill is at the lower left-hand corner of the face, the Bank's number at the upper right-hand corner, and the charter number is in larger figures across the left end and lengthwise at the right end.

Description of Counterfeits of \$2 National Bank Bills.

\$2 SPECIAL POINTS.

State.	City.	Bank.	Chck Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of Genuine.
N. Y.	KINDERHOOK.	NAT. UNION BANK.	A	July 1, 1865.	929.
On the genuine the check letter A at the left of note, near the vignette, has one flourish under it; on the counterfeit there are two flourishes under the check-letter.					
"	LINDERPARK.	NAT. UNION BANK.—(No such bank).			
"	N. Y. CITY.	MARKET NAT'L BANK.	A	July 1, 1865.	964
In the genuine issue, over the letters AR of the title MARKET appear three flourishes. In the counterfeit there is only one.					
"	N. Y. CITY,	MARINE NAT'L BANK.	A	July 1, 1865.	1215
In the genuine note the black panel under the title reads CITY OF NEW YORK; in the counterfeit it simply reads NEW YORK, the CITY OF being entirely omitted from the panel.					
"	N. Y. CITY.	NINTH NAT. BANK.	A	July 1, 1865, and Jan. 2, 1865.	387
In the counterfeit THE after OF in the title is omitted. In the genuine, under BANK, appear two flourishes; in the counterfeit there are none.					
"	N. Y. CITY.	AIN'T NICHOLAS NAT. BANK.	A	July 1, 1865.	972
In the genuine, NEW YORK over the date of July 1st, 1865, is engraved in italic. sometimes called stump letters; in the counterfeit the NEW YORK is engraved in script.					
"	PEEKSKILL,	WEST CHESTER CO. NAT BANK.	A	Aug. 15, 1865.	1422
This bank has two bills, check-letters A and B; check-letter A counterfeited. In the counterfeit, under the left check-letter A, there are two flourishes, in the genuine but one.					
PA.	PHILADELPHIA,	SIXTH NAT. BANK.	A	July 1, 1865.	352
No bills from this plate found in circulation.					
R. I.	NEWPORT.	NATIONAL BANK OF R. I.,	A	Nov. 1, 1865.	1532
The counterfeits on this issue are very inferior and printed from stone. The imprint, "National Bank Note Co., New York," and other small lettering, is hardly legible. The letters are so poorly formed, with no approximation to the original work.					

Counterfeits of \$5 National Bank Bills.

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE BILL.

FACE OF NOTE. Centre; United States and Title of Bank. Right end; 5, Columbus introducing America to Europe, Asia and Africa, the countries represented by females. Left end; FIVE, Columbus discovering America.

BACK OF NOTE. Centre; Landing of Columbus. Right end; FIVE, spread eagle, 5. Left end; FIVE, arms of the State in which the bank is located, 5. Ends and border printed in green.

Change made in bills of new design, series of 1882.

FACE OF NOTE. Right end; 5. Left end; vignette portrait of Garfield. Border; all changed.

BACK OF NOTE. Centre; brown lathe-work, having in its centre the charter number in large figures set in green lathe-work. Rest of back all printed in brown.

The Treasury number of each Five Dollar National Bank Bill is at the upper right-hand corner of the face, the Bank's number at the lower left-hand corner, and the charter number is in larger figures across the left end and lengthwise at the right end. With bills of new design, series of 1882, the charter number is also in several places in the border, on the face, and in large figures in centre of back.

Description of Counterfeits of \$5 National Bank Bills.

\$5 GENERAL POINTS.

Boyd plates. The counterfeit \$5 Bills of National Banks in Illinois were printed from one series of plates engraved by Ben Boyd, and captured by the Secret Service, October 29th, 1875. All this issue of counterfeits may be instantly detected by comparison of the lower right corner of the back of the same with the genuine. On the genuine the vertical line dividing the vignette from the coat of arms, if continued downwards, would pass through one of the little figures "5" in the lower margin. In the counterfeit the same line would pass between two of the figures, thus:—

The adjoining cut is published by special permission of Chas. J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury, given under date of December 14, 1882.



GENUINE PLATE—DOUBLE SIZE.



COUNTERFEIT (BOYD PLATE)—DOUBLE SIZE.

The adjoining cut is published by special permission of Chas. J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury, given under date of December 14, 1882.

White plates. The counterfeit \$5 Bills of National Banks in Massachusetts were (excepting the photographs), all printed from one series of plates engraved by Irvine White, in 1875-6, and captured by the Secret Service, June 26, 1876. All this issue of counterfeits may be instantly detected by comparison of the lower left face of same with the genuine. On the genuine the vignette of Columbus discovering America on left end of bill is well engraved and complete. In the counterfeit the same is imperfect, notably the end of the ship's rail on which a sailor is leaning shows no mark of a joint where it rests upon the upright stanchion, and the vertical line between the stanchion and knee is indistinct. Also on the back of genuine bill, at lower left-hand corner, two vertical lines divide the State coat of arms from the large center vignette, and the line nearest the vignette, if continued downwards, would pass through the middle of one of the little figures "5" in the lower margin; but on the counterfeit it would not quite touch the little "5."

Ulrich plates. The counterfeit \$5 Bills of National Banks in Pennsylvania were printed from one series of plates engraved by Chas. F. Ulrich, the same being afterwards used with extra "title lines" to print counterfeits of the same denomination of bills on The National Bank of Pawling, Pawling, New York, and The National State Bank of Troy, Troy, New York, and captured by the Secret Service, April 1, 1880. All this issue of counterfeits may be instantly detected by comparison of portions of vignette at right end of bill and of work at left upper corner of bill with genuine. On genuine, vignette at right end of bill, the moustache of the male figure Columbus curls downward before the ends turn outwards. In counterfeit, as printed, the moustache stands out straight right and left from the upper lip as if waxed. On genuine, in work at left upper corner of bill, letter "F" in word "Five" touches the small ornament in the corner of border of bill. In counterfeit it does not by about the sixteenth of an inch.

Unknown plates. The counterfeit \$5 Bills of The Manufacturers' National Bank of Amsterdam, New York, and The Fort Stanwix National Bank of Rome, New York, were both printed from one series of plates engraved by some unknown artist, and not as yet captured. All this issue of counterfeits may be instantly detected by comparison of the general style of engraving and of portions of vignettes with genuine. In counterfeit, the appearance of the bill is fair and the expression of the same as a whole deceptive; but when closely examined the engraving is found defective in many small details and poorly finished. On genuine, in vignette at left end of bill, the distance from edge of sail to where stay ropes are made fast upon the yard-arm is two-sixteenths of an inch, and thence to the point of the yard-arm two-sixteenths of an inch. In counterfeit, the point where stay ropes are made fast upon the yard-arm is three-sixteenths of an inch from edge of sail, and upon the plate for the same, as first engraved, was at the end of the yard-arm. Subsequently the plate was retouched and the point of the yard-arm merely extended three-sixteenths of an inch, making the yard-arm in counterfeit two-sixteenths of an inch longer than on genuine.

On genuine, vignette, back of note, the line of the horizon is distinct above the head of the central figure Columbus. In counterfeit the line of the horizon fails to appear, or is shown on a level with the crown of the head of Columbus.

\$5 SPECIAL POINTS.

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of genuine
CONN.	Jewett City.	Jewett City Nat'l Bk.....	B....	Sept. 1, 1865....	1478
		Printed from an original counterfeit plate in various kinds of execution, some samples of which have been called dangerous, while others are very poor. This bank is closed, being merged into National Bank, Norwich, Conn. Best refuse all			
"	Norwalk	Central Nat'l Bank.		Series, 1882....	2342
		None genuine of that series. (Portrait of Garfield). The counterfeits have on them charter number 404. Genuine bills have charter number 2342, and are of the older series of 1875.			
ILL.	Aurora.	First Nat'l Bank.....	A....	Nov. 2, 1863....	38
		None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."			
"	Canton.	First Nat'l Bank.....	A....	May 21, 1864....	415
		None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."			
"	Cecil.	First Nat'l Bank.		No such bank.	
"	Chicago.	Central Nat'l Bank.....	A....	May 10, 1865....	2047
		None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."			
"	"	First Nat'l Bank.....	A....	May 10, 1865....	
		None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."			
"	"	German Nat'l Bank.....	A....	Mar. 10, 1865....	1734
		None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."			
"	"	Merchants' Nat'l Bank.....	A....	May 10, 1865....	642
		None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."			
"	"	Traders' Nat'l Bank.....	A....	May 10, 1865....	966
		The parent plate for all counterfeit fives of the Illinois issue, all of which have the same check letter, and, with but few exceptions, the same date. See general points, Boyd plates.			
"	"	Union Nat'l Bank.....	A....	May 10, 1865....	698
		None genuine dated "May 10, 1865."			
"	Galena.	First Nat'l Bank.		No such bank.	
"	Paxton.	First Nat'l Bank.....	A....	Oct. 20, 1871....	1876
		None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."			
"	Peru.	First Nat'l Bank.....	A....	June 2, 1864....	441
		None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Reg'r of Treas." (and May 10, 1865.			
"	Pontiac.	Nat'l Bank of Pontiac.		Stolen. Series of 1875....	2141
		Five Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 741 to 765, inclusive and Treasury numbers from 252,111 to 252,135, inclusive, were stolen from the bank unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, upon the authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department. Amount stolen \$500.			
"	Virginia.	Farmer's Nat'l Bank.....	A....	May 10, 1865....	1471
		Refuse all dated May 10, 1865.			
IOWA.	Osage.	Osage Nat'l Bank.....		Stolen. Red pointed seal....	1618
		Five Dollar bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 1,751 to 2,200, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 560,959 to 561,408, inclusive, were stolen from the bank unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment, upon the authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department. Amount stolen, \$9000.			
MASS.	Boston.	Boylston Nat'l Bank.....	C....	Series of 1875....	545
		New process photograph. (See page 19).			
"	"	Globe Nat'l Bank.....	C....	Series of 1875....	936
		Old process photograph. (See page 19).			
"	"	Pacific Nat'l Bank.....	B....	Series of 1875....	2373
		Old process photograph. (See page 19).			
"	Dedham.	Dedham Nat'l Bank.....	B....	Series of 1875....	669
		Old process photograph. (See page 19).			
"	Fall River.	Pocasset Nat'l Bank.....	C....	Series of 1875....	679
		Old process photograph. (See page 19).			
"	Leicester.	Leicester Nat'l Bank.....	C....	Series of 1875....	918
		New process photograph. (See Page 19).			
"	New Bedford.	First Nat'l Bank.....	B....	Series of 1875....	261
		This note is photographed, and of the same poor quality as \$5 note of the Pacific and Boylston Banks, also of the Dedham and Fall River \$5, the carbon print having a washed or faded appearance, while the pink seal, the Treasury and Charter numbers are in such lurid contrast with the black as to at once proclaim the note a counterfeit. The green in the border, on the back of this note, is not put on with a brush, as in the foregoing counterfeits, but is printed. Treasury No. B 796654, Charter No. 261. This counterfeit first appeared in March, 1886. (See page 19.)			
"	"	Merchants' Nat'l Bank.....	C....	Feb. 14, 1865....	799
		The parent plate for all counterfeit fives of the Massachusetts issue, except the photographs. In addition to the General Points already given it may be observed that in the words "Five Dollars," lower center face of bill, the letter S appears engraved irregularly above the line of the other characters. See general points, White plates.			

\$5 Special Points continued.

State.	City	Bank.	Check Letter,	Date or Series.	Charter No of Genuin
MASS.	Northampton.	First Nat'l Bank.....	C....	May 2, 1864....	383
		None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."			
"	Southbridge.	Southbridge Nat'l Bk..	B....	Series of 1875....	934
		Old process photograph. (See page 19).			
"	Westfield.	Hampden Nat'l Bk....	C and D..	Aug. 1, 1865....	1367
		See general points, White plates.			
MICH.	Jackson.	Peoples' Nat'l Bank.....	D....	Oct. 2, 1865....	1533
		Printed from a coarse original counterfeit plate, presenting the appearance of a poor lithograph or common wood cut. The defects are numerous. The bill not likely to deceive.			
N. Y.	Amsterdam.	Manfact'rs' Nat'l Bk...B....		Apr. 15, 1875....	2239
		John Allison, Register; F. E. Spinner, Treasurer. General appearance deceptive, engraving coarse, especially on back. Shading under "Manufacturers" done in straight lines, spaces broken out roughly. No shading inside first A in "Manufacturers," and but two lines of the same in second A in same word. The line "with the U. S. Treasurer at Washington" very irregular. Just above signature of Allison is a flourish not in genuine, unless pen-made. Face of man kneeling lower left corner looks wild and agonized; in genuine the same appears devout. Plates not captured. See general points, Unknown plates.			
"	Castleton.	Nat'l Bank of Castleton...D ...		Mar. 10, 1865....	842
		Good counterfeits, but none found in general circulation. Printed from the White plates. See general points, White plates.			
"	Pawling.	Nat'l Bank of Pawling....A....		July 20, 1865....	1269
		Signatures of President and Cashier, which are written on the genuine notes, are printed on the counterfeit. The check-letter, upper left corner of genuine note, is about an eighth of an inch from the yard-arm of the frigate; on counterfeits of the notes of this bank the check-letter is nearer to and generally touches the yard-arm. See general points, Ulrich plates.			
"	Rome.	Fort Stanwix Nat'l Bank ...B....		Sept. 1, 1865....	1410
		S. B. Colby, Register; F. E. Spinner, Treasurer. See general points, Unknown plates.			
"	Troy.	Nat'l State Bank.....	A....	May 10, 1865....	991
		None genuine signed "Jno. C New, Treasurer of the United States," and bearing at the same time the old pointed Treasury seal.			
PA.	Hanover.	First Nat'l Bank.....	D....	Feb. 20, 1864....	187
		Under "Continental Bank Note Co., New York" lower center border, face of note genuine has "Act approved Feb. 25th, 1863;" counterfeit has "Act approved June 3d, 1864." See general points, Ulrich plates.			
"	Tamaqua.	First Nat'l Bank.....	B....	July 1, 1865....	1219
		No counterfeits seen bear the true Charter number, 1219. On upper right back of note "owing" is spelt <i>ownig</i> on lower right back "thousand" is spelt <i>thousaud</i> . This is the parent plate for all the counterfeits of the Pawling, Troy, and Hanover Fives. See general points, Ulrich plates.			
VT.	Montpelier.	Montpelier Nat'l Bank..	A....	Series of 1875....	857
		Old process photograph. (See page 19).			
"	St. Johnsbury.	First Nat'l Bank.....	C....	Series of 1875....	489
		New process photograph. (See page 19).			
WIS.	Milwaukee.	First Nat'l Bank.....	B..	Series of 1882....	64
		Brown Back and Brown Scalloped Seal. Photograph. Vignette, Garfield. Poor counterfeit and color very bad. This bill appeared in May, 1883.			

Counterfeits of \$10 National Bank Bills.

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE BILL.

FACE OF NOTE.—United States and Title of Bank—10, half-nude female seated on spread eagle in clouds—TEN, Franklin drawing lightning from the clouds with a kite, boy seated.

BACK OF NOTE.—De Soto discovering the Mississippi—10, spread eagle, 10—10, Arms of the State in which the bank is located—10.

The Treasury number of each Ten Dollar National Bank Bill is at the upper right hand corner of the face, the Bank's number at the lower left-hand corner, and (unless on bills of new design of 1882) the charter number is in larger figures across the left end and lengthwise at the right end.

\$10 GENERAL POINTS.

The counterfeits of the Ten Dollar Bills of National Banks in Indiana, were printed from one series of plates engraved by Miles Ogle, and captured by the Secret Service, January 7th, 1877. The engraving is coarse, especially in vignette, lower left corner face of bill. All yet seen bear Bank Number 1496. Treasury Number, B 165,167. On counterfeit, in border, upper left end of bill, the word "Currency" is lettered in reverse and appears to be spelt backwards.

The counterfeits of the Ten Dollar Bills of National Banks in Pennsylvania, were printed from one series of plates engraved by Nat. Kinsey, and captured by the Secret Service, September 26th, 1867. On counterfeit the post in vignette, lower left corner, was made perfect or plain; the genuine at $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from the ground shows a knot hole or nick. This issue bears no Charter number.

The counterfeits of the Ten Dollar Bills of National Banks in New York, were printed from various original plates, or from electrotypes of the same, all of which have been captured by the Secret Service, in different portions, part August 1st, 1866, and the rest at several subsequent dates. The engraving upon these plates is from fair to good, yet similar defects are to be observed in all. The lathe-work is irregular, as may be seen in the counters "10" on right upper corner face of bills, where the small heart-shaped centers are variable and the work incomplete. The title lines of various banks used with these plates are generally shaded in an irregular and faulty manner and the details of engraving in vignettes imperfect. On the counterfeit in the counter "TEN," left hand upper corner of bills, the heavy white line formed in the lathe-work just above the "TEN" is continuous, and merely touches the top of "E." On the genuine the same line is disconnected above "E," and the ends turn down and enter the top of "E" at points about one-sixteenth of an inch apart. On the counterfeit in vignette, lower left corner face of bills, the post was made perfect or plain; the genuine shows a knot hole, or nick on the corner of the same, one-fourth of the length of the post from the ground.

\$10 SPECIAL POINTS.

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of genuine.
IND.	Lafayette.	Lafayette Nat'l Bank..	A....	Dec. 22, 1874....	2213
		From same plate as counterfeits of Tens of Richmond National Bank, Richmond, Ind., by change of title lines, and showing the same defects. These counterfeits bear Charter Number 346, but the true charter number of the bank named is 2213. Refuse all bearing any other charter number than 2213. Refuse all bearing Bank Number 1496, Treasury Number B 165167.			
"	Muncie.	Muncie Nat'l Bank.....	A....	Feb. 14, 1865....	793
		From same plate as counterfeits of Tens of Richmond National Bank, Richmond, Ind., by change of title lines, and showing the same defects. These counterfeits bear Charter Number 346, but the true charter number of the bank named is 793. Refuse all bearing any other charter number than 793. Refuse all bearing Bank Number 1496, Treasury Number B 165167.			
"	Richmond.	Richmond Nat'l Bank...	A....	Mar. 15, 1873....	2090
		On this counterfeit a portion of eagle's wing covers bottom of date "1873." On upper left margin, in border, the word "Currency" is lettered in reverse, and appears to be spelt backwards. Refuse all bearing Bank Number 1496, Treasury Number B 165167.			
KANS.	Atchison.	First Nat'l Bank.	Stolen.....	Series of 1882....	1672
		The bills stolen when unsigned bear bank numbers 655 to 668 and Treasury numbers 679,929 to 679,942.			
MASS.	Boston.	Nat Hide & Leather Bk.	Stolen...	Red pointed Seal..	460
		Ten Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 11,919 to 11,972, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 22,900 to 22,953, inclusive, were stolen from the bank unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, upon the authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department.			
N. Y.	Albany.	Albany City Nat'l Bank....	A....	July 20, 1865....	1291
		A superior counterfeit issue. Note "General Points" already given.			
"	"	Merchants' Nat'l Bank.	Stolen.....	Series of 1875....	1045
		Ten Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 759 to 766, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 45,195 to 45,202, inclusive, were stolen from the bank unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, upon the authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department.			
"	Auburn.	Auburn City Nat'l Bank...	A....	July 20, 1865....	1285
		In vignette, lower left corner, Franklin's kite string is broken, or hidden by clouds. In genuine it is wholly visible. Note "General Points" already given.			
"	Buffalo.	Farmers' and Manufacturers' Nat'l Bank.			
		No such bank. From changed counterfeit plate of Farmers' and Manufacturers' National Bank of Poughkeepsie, New York.			
"	Lockport.	First Nat'l Bank.....	A....	Feb. 20, 1865....	211
		None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."			
"	Newburg.	Highland Nat'l Bank.....	A....	July 1, 1865....	1106
		Note "General Points" already given.			
"	New York City.	American Nat'l Bk..	A....	July 1, 1865....	50
		Refuse all dated July 1, 1865.			
"	"	Croton Nat'l Bank.....	A.....		1556
		Note "General Points" already given. This bank is closed, and genuine bills upon the same are very rare. Best refuse all.			
"	"	First Nat'l Bank.....	A....	July 1, 1865....	29
		None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."			
"	"	Marine Nat'l Bank.....	A....	July 1, 1865....	1215
		No genuine note of this denomination, on this bank, bears upon its face Marine National Bank of New York. Title of good note reads, "Marine National Bank of the City of New York."			

\$10 Special Points continued.

- “ “ *Market Nat'l Bank*.....A....July 1, 1865.... 964
Refuse all dated July 1st, 1865.
- “ “ *Mechanics' Nat'l Bank*.....A....July 1, 1865....1250
No genuine note of this denomination on this bank bears on its face “Mechanics' National Bank of New York.” Title of good note reads, “Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York.”
- “ “ *Merchants' Nat'l Bank*.....A.....1370
Signatures printed; the genuine are written.
- “ “ *Nat'l Bank of Commerce*.....A....July 1, 1865.... 733
Refuse all dated July 1st, 1865.
- “ “ *Nat'l Bk. of the State of N. Y.*...A....July 1, 1865....1476
Refuse all dated July 1, 1865.
- “ “ *Third Nat'l Bank. Old Seal. Stolen*..... 87
Ten Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 9,414 to 9,428, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 644,416 to 644,430, inclusive, were stolen from the Treasury Department at Washington unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, but has redeemed such as have been presented at 50 per cent. of their face value.
- “ “ *Union Nat'l Bank*.....A....July 1, 1865....1278
Refuse all dated July 1st, 1865.
- “ *Poughkeepsie. City Nat'l Bank*.....A....July 5, 1864....1305
Note “General Points” already given. The Tens put in circulation by this bank bore Bank Numbers from 1 to 1789 only, included in Treasury series 389,828 to 391,616, nearly all of which have been cancelled.
- “ “ *Farmers' & Manuf's' Nat. Bk.*..A....Aug. 1, 1865....1312
Engraving and shading of title line defective. In word *POUGHKEEPSIE*, the capital “P” strikes the letter “O” and extends below base line of the other letters. On the genuine, the letters are separated and all in line at the bottom.
- “ “ *First Nat'l Bank*.....A....July 5, 1864.... 465
None genuine signed “S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury.”
- “ *Red Hook. First Nat'l Bank*.....A....Feb. 20, 1865.... 752
Refuse all dated February 20, 1865.
- “ *Rochester. Flour City Nat'l Bank*...A.....July 1, 1865....1362
Refuse all dated July 1, 1865.
- “ *Rome. Central Nat'l Bank*.....A....May 12, 1865....1376
Refuse all dated May 12, 1865.
- “ *Syraeuse. Syraeuse Nat'l Bank*.....A....Aug. 1, 1865....1341
A dangerous counterfeit when well printed. The lathe-work was re-touched and the plate improved to produce these bills. Carefully note “General Points” already given, and sharply observe the work upon the back of the bill in comparison with the genuine.
- “ *Troy. Mutual Nat'l Bank*.....A....May 10, 1865.... 992
On this counterfeit, a portion of eagle's wing covers bottom of “65” in date. The wing does not reach date on the genuine.
- “ *Waterford. Saratoga County N. B.*...A....July 1, 1865....1229
Refuse all bearing Bank Number 1048. Treasury Number 810,516.
- “ *Watkins. Watkins' Nat'l Bank*.....A....Aug. 1, 1865
Refuse all dated August 1, 1865.
- OHIO.** *Cincinnati. Third Nat'l Bank*.....C... Series of 1882....2730
Brown back and brown scalloped seal. This bill appeared in August, 1884. Paper greasy and stiff and with no distributed fibre or parallel silk threads; vignettes coarse and scratchy. In the words “Printed at the Bureau Engraving and Printing, U. S. Treasury Department,” in the upper left hand corner of the note, the letter N in the word “printed” is engraved the wrong side up, thus: W. The space between the signatures of B. K. Bruce and Jas. Gilfillan and their official titles is $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch, on the genuine the signatures nearly rest upon the same. The back of the note is well executed; but the face is poor, lathe-work in both counters very poor.
- PENN.** *Philadelphia. First Nat'l Bank*.....B....Feb. 20, 1864.... 1
Refuse all dated February 20th, 1864.
- “ “ *Third Nat'l Bank*.....B....Feb. 20, 1864.... 234
Note “General Points” already given. Lettering and shading of title lines imperfect, being darker than genuine. In the word *PHILADELPHIA* (directly under the words Register of the Treasury) the capital letter “P” extends below the base line of the other letters. On the genuine the letters are all in line at the bottom.
- VT.** *Barre. Nat'l Bank of Barre. Stolen. Red pointed Seal*....2109
Ten Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 911 to 936, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 932,805 to 932,830, inclusive, were stolen from the bank unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, upon authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department.

Counterfeits of \$20 National Bank Bills.

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE BILL.

FACE OF NOTE.—United States and Title of Bank—20, allegorical representation of Loyalty, Liberty bearing national flag, farmers, artisans, etc., rallying around the flag—20, Battle of Lexington.

BACK OF NOTE.—Baptism of Pocahontas—20, eagle and shield XX—20, arms of the State in which the Bank is located—XX.

The Treasury number of each Twenty Dollar National Bank Bill is at the upper right-hand corner of the face, the Bank's number at the lower left-hand corner, and (unless on bills of new design of 1882) the charter number is in larger figures across the left end and lengthwise at the right end.

Description of Counterfeits of \$20 Nat'l Bank Bills. \$20 GENERAL POINTS.

The counterfeits of the Twenty Dollar Bills of National Banks in the State of New York, are all from one series of plates, the issue having been varied by the use of skeletons and extra title lines to imitate the bills of eight different banks, until October, 1870, when all the plates were captured by the Secret Service.

In the vignette, lower right corner, face of bill, appears the goddess of Liberty rallying the people. Over her head **LOYALTY** is inscribed. On the genuine, the inscription is legible and clear, but on the counterfeit, hardly to be seen. On genuine, the details of the figure of the goddess are plain, but on the counterfeit the smaller points are very indistinct or not to be seen, and the toes are missing. The features of the figures around the goddess are very much blurred, and the general expression of the faces wild and unnatural. On the back of the counterfeit, the lathe-work is irregular and defective.

The counterfeits of the Twenty Dollar Bills of National Banks in the States of Connecticut, Indiana and Pennsylvania, one bank in each State, are all from one series of plates captured by the Secret Service, May 7, 1867. The engraving of these plates was coarse, and the bills from them are dark and blurred. The foliage to the right of figures "20," upper left end of counterfeit, is coarse, bunched and heavy; on the genuine, it presents a soft, vapory appearance. On counterfeit, in vignette of battle of Lexington, lower left corner, face of bill, the musket lying on the ground appears to be thrust through the leg of the fallen man, and the features of the kneeling woman are defective, the eyes mere dots. On the back of counterfeit, the lathe-work is very coarse, scratchy and irregular, and the details of the other work incomplete.

\$20 SPECIAL POINTS.

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of genuine.
CONN.	Portland.	First Nat'l Bank.	A	May 10, 1865.	1013
		Note "General Points" already given. On shield with the eagle, back of counterfeit, are six imperfect stars; on genuine, seventeen perfect stars appear.			
IND.	Indianapolis.	First Nat'l Bank.	A	Nov. 2, 1863.	55
		Note "General Points" already given.			
KANS.	Atchison.	First Nat'l Bank.	Stolen.	Series of 1882.	1672
		Stolen when unsigned and bearing bank numbers 655 to 668, and Treasury numbers 679,929 to 679,942.			
MASS.	Boston.	Nat'l Hide & Leather Bank.	Stolen.	Old Seal.	460
		Twenty Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 11,919 to 11,972, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 22,900 to 22,953, inclusive, were stolen from the bank unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, upon the authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department.			
N. Y.	Albany.	Merchants' Nat'l Bank.	Stolen.	Series of 1875.	1045
		Twenty Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 759 to 766, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 46,196 to 46,202, inclusive, were stolen from the bank unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, upon the authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department.			
	Mohawk.	Nat. Mohawk Valley Bk.	A	Series of 1882.	1130
		Photograph, but none in circulation and glass plate captured.			

NATIONAL BANK BILLS.

\$20 Special Points continued.

N. Y.	New York City. First Nat'l Bank B	July 19, 1865....	29
	Refuse all dated July 19th, 1865.		
"	" Market Nat'l Bank B	Jan. 19, 1865....	964
	None genuine signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of Treasury."		
"	" Merchants' Nat'l Bank B	July 19, 1865....	1370
	None genuine signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury."		
"	" Nat'l Bank of Commerce B	Jan. 19, 1865....	733
	None genuine signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury."		
"	" Nat'l Shoe & Leather Bank B	July 19, 1865....	917
	None genuine signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury."		
"	" Third Nat'l Bank. Stolen. Old Seal		87
	Twenty Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 9,414 to 9,428 inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 644,416 to 644,430, inclusive, were stolen from the Treasury Department at Washington unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, but has redeemed such as have been presented at 50 per cent. of their face value.		
"	" Tradesmens' Nat'l Bank B	July 19, 1865....	905
	None genuine signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury."		
"	Utica. City Nat'l Bank.	No such bank.	
"	" Oneida Nat'l Bank B	Aug. 19, 1865....	1392
	None genuine signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury."		
PENN.	Philadelphia. Fourth Nat'l Bank ... A	Mar. 7, 1864....	286
	Engraving of title line defective; "A" in PHILADELPHIA not crossed. The letter "W" in the word TWENTY, lower right end border, face of note, is shorter than rest of the letters in counterfeit. The lettering in margin, either end of back of counterfeit note, is scarcely legible.		
VT.	Barre. Nat'l Bank of Barre. Stolen. Old Seal		2109
	Twenty Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 911 to 936, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 932,805 to 932,830, inclusive, were stolen from the bank unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, upon the authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department.		

Counterfeits of \$50 National Bank Bills.

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE BILL.

FACE OF NOTE.—United States and Title of Bank—50, allegorical representation of Victory: three figures in a cloud, soldier kneeling, praying for victory—50, Washington crossing the Delaware.

BACK OF NOTE.—Embarkation of the Pilgrims—50, arms of the State in which the Bank is located, L.

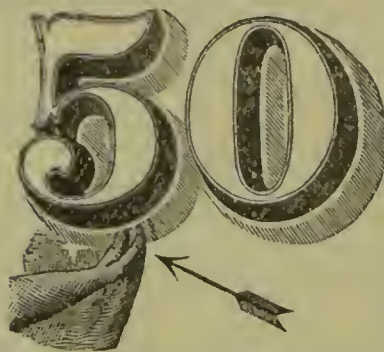
The Treasury number of each Fifty Dollar National Bank Bill is at the upper right-hand corner of the face, the Bank's number at the lower left-hand corner, and (unless on bills of new design of 1882) the charter number, if any, is only in larger figures across the left end and lengthwise at the right end.

LOCATION.	TITLE LINES OF COUNTERFEITS.	CHARTER NO. OF GENUINE.	CHECK LETTER.
Mass. Lynn.	National City Bank.	697	Stolen.
N. J. Jersey City.	First National Bank.	374	Stolen.
N. Y. Buffalo.	Third National Bank.	850	A
" N. Y. City.	Central National Bank.	376	A
" "	Mechanic's National Bank.	1250	A
" "	Metropolitan National Bank.	1121	AC
" "	National Bank of Commerce.	733	AC
" "	National Broadway Bank.	687	AC
" "	Tradesmen's National Bank.	905	AD
" "	Union National Bank.	1278]	A

\$50 GENERAL POINTS.*Applying to ALL the Counterfeit 50's.*

On the counterfeit, in the vignette, upper right end corner face of bill, the uplifted arm of the central figure representing "VICTORY" ends in a stump without a hand at the bottom of the shading of the large figure "5" in "50," while on the genuine the thumb and fingers are defined. On the counterfeit, in the vignette, lower right end corner face of bill, the end half of the extra long finger of the right hand of the praying soldier is made to point downward to his right foot. On the genuine the finger being bent more, the same points toward his left foot.

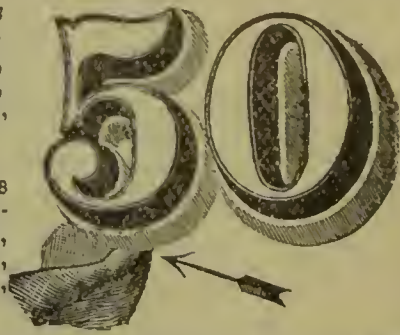
On the back of counterfeit, in the coat of arms of the State of New York, left end center of bill, the bandage crosses the forehead of the figure of justice, leaving the eyes exposed and open. On the genuine the eyes are hidden by the bandage which covers them.



GENUINE PLATE—DOUBLE SIZE.

The cut to the left is published by special permission of Chas. J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury, given under date of June 6, 1883.

The cut to the right is published by special permission of Chas. J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury, given under date of June 6, 1883.



COUNTERFEIT (ULRICH PLATE)—DOUBLE SIZE.

The counterfeits of the Fifty Dollar National Bank Bills, of banks in the State of New York include all as yet issued, and were produced from one series of plates made by Charles F. Ulrich, and captured by the Secret Service in April, 1880. The original plate was an imitation of the bills of the Central National Bank of New York City. The title line was changed to the Third National Bank, Buffalo, New York; the National Broadway Bank, New York City; and the Tradesmen's National Bank, New York City. By various alterations of the bills printed in imitation of those of the banks above named, several other spurious issues have been made to appear, as may be noted in the list of counterfeits on which "Special Points" are given hereafter. The lathe-work on this series of plates was very well done; the best result being obtained at the corners and on the back of the bills.

\$50 SPECIAL POINTS.

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.
MASS.	LYNN.	NAT'L CITY BANK.		Stolen.
The Fifty Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 121 to 150, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 66,796 to 66,825, inclusive, were stolen from the Treasury Department at Washington unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, upon the authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department.				
N. J.	JERSEY CITY.	FIRST NAT'L BANK.		Stolen.
The Fifty Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 671 to 750, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 19,609 to 19,688, inclusive, were stolen from the Treasury Department at Washington unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, upon the authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department.				
N. Y.	BUFFALO.	THIRD NAT'L BANK.	A	March 10, 1865.
The Charter Number, if any, is 850; the counterfeit bears various figures as charter numbers. None genuine bearing other charter number than 850. None genuine signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury."				
"	NEW YORK CITY.	CENTRAL NAT'L BANK.	A	April 15, 1864.
The Charter Number of this bank is 376; the counterfeits bear various figures as charter numbers. None genuine bearing other charter number than 376. None genuine, signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury," and having the imprint, "Printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, U. S. Treasury Dep't," in the upper left-hand corner of the bill.				
"	NEW YORK CITY.	MECHANICS' NAT. BANK.	A	April 20, 1865.
The charter number of this bank is 1250. Imitations of its fifty dollar notes have been made by erasing the title "Tradesmen's National Bank" from counterfeit bills and working in the name of this bank. Such altered counterfeits bear the charter number 905. None genuine bearing other charter number than 1250. Note "General Points" already given.				
N. Y. CITY.	METROPOLITAN NAT'L BANK.		A and C	January 10, 1865.
The charter number of this bank is 1121. Imitations of its fifty dollar bills have been made by erasing the titles "National Broadway Bank" and "Tradesmen's National Bank" from counterfeit bills and working in the name of this bank. Such altered counterfeits bear respectively charter numbers 687 or 905. None genuine bearing other charter number than 1121. Note "General Points" as already given.				

\$50 Special Points continued.

<i>State.</i>	<i>City.</i>	<i>Bank.</i>	<i>Check Letter.</i>	<i>Date or Series.</i>
N. Y.	N. Y. CITY.	NAT'L BANK OF COMMERCE.	A and O	January 10, 1865. The Charter number of this bank is 733. Imitations of its fifty dollar bills have been made by erasing the title, "National Broadway Bank," from a counterfeit bill and working in the name of this bank. Such altered counterfeits bear the Charter Number 687, and the names of "J. L. Everett, Cashier," and "F. L. Palmer, President." The genuine fifties of this bank bear only the Check Letter A. None genuine bearing other Charter Number than 733. Refuse all dated Jan. 10, 1865.
"	N. Y. CITY.	NAT'L BROADWAY BANK.	A and O	January 10, 1865. The genuine fifty dollar bills of this bank all bear the Check Letter A. The plates from which the counterfeits on this bank were printed, are the same as had been used to print the \$50 notes on the Central National Bank, of New York City, and the Third National Bank, of Buffalo, New York, with this exception: the imprint, "Printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing," which appeared on the two notes last mentioned, was omitted in printing the counterfeit on the Broadway Bank, of New York City. The date was also changed to correspond with the genuine issue of the Broadway Bank. These counterfeits bear the true Charter Number of this bank, 687. Note "General Points" already given.
"	N. Y. CITY.	TRADESMEN'S NAT'L BANK.	A and D	April 20, 1865. The genuine fifty dollar bills of this bank all bear the Check Letter A. The plates used in printing the counterfeit notes on the Tradesmen's National Bank, are the same we have described in "Special Points" on the National Broadway Bank. The date was changed to correspond with the genuine issue of the Tradesmen's Bank. These counterfeits bear the true Charter Number of this bank, 905. Note "General Points" already given.
"	NEW YORK CITY.	UNION NAT. BANK.	A	April 15, 1864. The charter number of this bank is 1278. Imitations of its fifty dollar bills have been made by erasing the title "Central National Bank" from counterfeit bills and working in the name of this bank. None genuine bearing other charter number than 1278. None genuine signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury." Refuse all dated April 15, 1864.

Counterfeits of \$100 National Bank Bills.

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE BILL.

FACE OF NOTE.—United States and Title of Bank—100 C female seated with wings, allegorical representation, maintenance of Liberty and Nationality—C, 100, men in row boat, two vessels in back.

BACK OF NOTE.—Signing Declaration of Independence—100, eagle in oval, C—100, arms of the State in which the Bank is located, C.

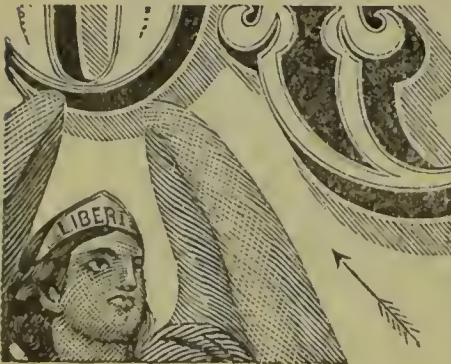
The Treasury number of each One Hundred Dollar National Bank Bill is at the upper right-end corner of the face, the Bank's number at the lower left-hand corner, and (unless on bills of new design of 1882) the charter number is in larger figures across the left end and lengthwise at the right end.

LOCATION.	TITLE LINES OF COUNTERFEITS.	CHARTER NO. OF GENUINE.	CHECK LETTER.
Mass. Boston.	First National Bank,	200	A
" "	National Revere Bank.	1295	A
" Lynn.	National City Bank.	697	Stolen.
" New Bedford.	Merchant's National Bank.	799	A
" Pittsfield.	Pittsfield National Bank.	1260	A
Md. Baltimore.	National Exchange Bank.	1109	A
N. J. Jersey City.	First National Bank.	374	Stolen.
N. Y. N. Y. City.	Central National Bank.	376	A
Ohio. Cincinnati.	Ohio National Bank.	630	A
Penn. Pittsburgh.	Pittsb'gh N.B. of Commerce.	668	A
" Wilkesbarre.	Second National Bank.	104	A

*Description of Counterfeit \$100 National Bank Bills.***\$100 GENERAL POINTS***APPLYING TO ALL THE COUNTERFEIT 100's FROM THE*

SMITH PLATES—On the face of genuine bills, at the right upper corner the space between the edge of the wing of the Goddess of Liberty and the shading of the C is about the 16th of an inch. On all these Smith Plate counterfeits the distance between the edge of the wing and the shading of the C is but about half the distance, or the thirty-second of an inch.

On the genuine bills the sailor, standing in the bow of the boat, has a fair face with a partly opened mouth; but on all these Smith Plate counterfeit bills the same man has a very widely opened mouth, and eyes of large black dots resembling the eye-holes of a skeleton head.



GENUINE PLATE—DOUBLE SIZE.

The cut to the left is published by special permission of Chas. J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury, given under date of April 10, 1883.

The cut to the right is published by special permission of Chas. J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury, given under date of April 10, 1883.



COUNTERFEIT (SMITH PLATE)—DOUBLE SIZE.

On the back of the genuine bills, in the upper lettered panel, on the third line, right, the words OTHER DEBTS are properly spaced. In the counterfeit the R in OTHER joins the D in DEBTS, and the D is raised above the top of the other letters preceding.

The counterfeits of the Hundred Dollar Bills of The National Exchange Bank of Baltimore, Maryland, The Merchant's National Bank of New Bedford, Massachusetts, The National Revere Bank of Boston, Massachusetts, The Pittsfield National Bank of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, The Second National Bank of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, and The Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce, of Pittsburgh, Pa., were all printed from one series of plates, which were engraved in Brooklyn, N. Y., by Charles H. Smith, for William E. Brockway, by whom they were surrendered to the Secret Service, November 25th, 1880.

\$100 GENERAL POINTS*APPLYING TO ALL THE COUNTERFEIT 100's FROM THE*

ULRICH PLATES—On the face of all genuine bills, in right lower corner of bill under the hand of the Goddess of Liberty, and in a sun-burst, appears the word MAINTAIN. On all these Ulrich plate counterfeits the same read MAINIAIN, the top cross of the "T" being omitted. This defect is generally mended by reprint, pen or pencil, but not so as to deceive close observers.

On the genuine bills the sailor, standing in the bow of the boat, has a medium-sized head and face with a partly opened mouth; but on all these Ulrich Plate counterfeits the same man has a large broad head and face, a closed mouth, and a broad full forehead.

On the back of the genuine bills, the lettering of the several panels is properly punctuated. In the counterfeit in the lower panel containing a quotation from the law against counterfeiting, on second line, after the word IT a comma is omitted, also after the word PRINTED on the fourth line in same panel.

The counterfeits of the Hundred Dollar Bills of The First National Bank of Boston, Mass., The Central National Bank of the City of New York and The Ohio National Bank of Cincinnati, State of Ohio, were all printed from one series of plates, which were engraved by Charles F. Ulrich in 1866 and captured by the Secret Service near Cincinnati, Ohio, March 14, 1867.

\$100 SPECIA POINTS.

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.
MASS.	BOSTON.	FIRST NATIONAL BANK. L. E. Chittenden, Register; F. E. Spinner, Treasurer. On genuine, under large panel BOSTON, each side of "Will Pay" appear two flourishes (four in all). In counterfeit the same are omitted. On genuine the various inscriptions are properly punctuated. In counterfeit the comma after Boston engraved in script, is omitted, also the period after the abbreviation "Feb y" in date. See genuine points, Ulrich plates.	A	Feb. 2, 1864.
	BOSTON.	NATIONAL REVERE BANK. S. B. Colby, Register; F. E. Spinner, Treasurer; H. Blasdale, Cash'r; Sam'l H. Waitley, Pres't. On the genuine hundreds of this bank the N of NATIONAL CURRENCY, upper center of bill, touches the scroll ornament of the left top border. In the counterfeit the same does not reach the scroll by one-sixteenth of an inch. See general points, Smith plates.	A	July 20, 1865.
	LYNN.	NATIONAL CITY BANK. The Hundred Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 121 to 150, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 86,796 to 86,825, inclusive, were stolen from the Treasury Department at Washington unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, upon the authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury.		Stolen.
	NEW BEDFORD.	MERCHANTS' NAT. BANK. S. B. Colby, Register; F. E. Spinner, Treasurer; P. C. Howland, Cashier; C. R. Tucker, President. On the genuine the hair line under the President's name, if extended, would pass just above the top of the period under the "r" in Cash'r. In the counterfeit the same line would strike the middle of the letter "r" in Cash'r. On the genuine the ground-work of the vignette in lower right corner of bill does not reach the end border by one-sixteenth of an inch. In the counterfeit the ground-work of the same vignette extends to within a hair's breadth of the end border. See general points, Smith plates.	A	Feb. 14, 1865.
	PITTSFIELD.	PITTSFIELD NAT. BANK. S. B. Colby, Register; F. E. Spinner, Treasurer; E. S. Francis, Cashier; John V. Barker, Vice-President. Signatures of bank officers printed in different colored inks, as if written. On the genuine hundreds of this bank the lower loop of the S in the signature of S. B. Colby touches the yard-arm and the sail of the frigate Niagara. In the counterfeit the same loop clears the sail of the vessel by one-sixteenth of an inch. See general points, Smith plates.	A	July 20, 1865.
MD.	BALTIMORE.	NAT. EXCHANGE BANK. S. B. Colby, Register; F. E. Spinner, Treasurer. On the genuine the small heart-shaped figure at the left end of the panel BALTIMORE in title shows seven lines. In the counterfeit the same shows eight lines. On the genuine the hair line for writing the Cashier's signature almost touches the O of Cashier. On the counterfeit the hair line does not reach the O by one-sixteenth of an inch. See general points, Smith plates.	A	July 1, 1865.
N. J.	JERSEY CITY.	FIRST NAT'L BANK. The Hundred Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing Bank numbers from 671 to 750 inclusive and Treasury numbers from 19,609 to 19,688 inclusive, were stolen from the Treasury Department at Washington, unsigned, signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills upon authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department.		Stolen.
N. Y.	N. Y. CITY.	CENTRAL NAT'L BANK. L. E. Chittenden, Register; F. E. Spinner, Treasurer. On the genuine, under the panel CITY OF NEW YORK, appear four flourishes. In the counterfeit the same are omitted. See general points, Ulrich plates.	A	April 15, 1864.
OHIO.	CINCINNATI.	OHIO NATIONAL BANK. L. E. Chittenden, Register; F. E. Spinner, Treasurer. On the genuine the outer white line extending the length of the panel enclosing CINCINNATI is of the same width as the white parallel lines running through the body of the panel. In the counterfeit the white line around the panel is broader than those through the body of the panel. See general points, Ulrich plates.	A	Dec. 22, 1864.
PENN.	PITTSBURGH.	PITTSB'G NAT. BK. OF COMMERCE. John Al son, Register; Jno. C. New, Treasurer; Joseph H. Hill, Cash'r; Alfred Patterson, Pres't. On the genuine the signatures of the officers of the bank are written. On the counterfeit the name of the Cashier is printed and that of the President written. The genuine is printed on Government localized fibre paper, a very close imitation of which is used in making the counterfeit, but the fibre in the same is not so widely distributed as in the genuine, is tender, and cannot be picked out unbroken. Numbering nearly perfect. Color of figures and seal excellent. See general points, Smith plates.	A	Series of 1875.
	WILKESBARRE.	SECOND NATIONAL BANK. L. E. Chittenden, Register; F. E. Spinner, Treasurer; E. A. Spalding, Cash'r; Abram Nesbitt, Vice-President. On the genuine the names of the officers of the bank are written. On the counterfeit the same are printed. See general points, Smith plates.	A	Nov. 2, 1863.

COUNTERFEITS OF U. S. TREASURY NOTES

Check Letters with * are poor or coarse counterfeits, like Photos, Lithos, Etchings or Pen-work.

		Vignette, 1862, Chase. 1875, Washington.	Vignette, 1862, Hamilton. 1875, Jefferson.	Vignette, 1862-3, Hamilton. 1875, Emigrant.	Vignette, 1862-3, Lincoln. 1875-80, Webster.	Vignette, 1862-3, Liberty. 1875-80, Hamilton.	Vignette 1862-3, Hamilton. 1869, Clay. 1875, Franklin.	Vignette, 1862 Spread Eagle.	Vignette, 1869, Adams.	Vignette, 1862-3, Morris.
1862. Convertible 2d 1862, non do.		\$1	\$2	\$5	\$10	\$20	\$50	\$100	\$500	\$1000
Dates of	1862.			A	B C	A B C	C	A B C		
	1862.	B* *C *D	A* *C B* *D		B C	A B C	D			A B C
	1863.			A D	A B C	A	A B C			A B C
Series of	1869.						B		A B C	
	1875.	*D	*D	A* *C *D	C	A* *C B* *D	*D			
	1878.					A* *C B* *D				
	1880.		*D B*		*D *L	A* *C B* *D				

Beware of United States Treasury Notes, or imitations of the same, of the series, denomination, and check letter given in the preceding table; they are counterfeited or counterfeits. Both the genuine and counterfeit notes of dates of 1862 and 1863 are signed L. E. Chittenden, Register, and F. E. Spinner, Treasurer; and those of Series of 1869 are signed John Allison, Register, and F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

United States Treasury Notes are printed four on a sheet and lettered respectively, A, B, C, or D. Each Note also bears a Treasury number—one of a series. On notes lettered A, this will be 1, or a number divided by four leaves one remainder; on notes lettered B, it is 2, or a number divided by four leaves two remainder; on notes lettered C, it is 3, or a number divided by four leaves three remainder; on notes lettered D, it is 4, or a number divided by four leaves no remainder.

Divide the number by four; if the result differs from the foregoing, the note is counterfeit. If the results agree, the note may be counterfeit nevertheless, and reference must be made in such a case to the following:

Descriptive List of Counterfeits of U. S. Notes.

ONES.

\$1 B C D. Dated August 1, 1862; Act of July 11th, 1862. Two similar counterfeits, both poor. Engraving coarse. Vignette head of Chase very badly done, the mouth crooked, the eyes blurred, and the expression unnatural. Numbering irregular and off color. Imprint of Bank Note Company very imperfect. The ones in circles in the top and bottom border of note almost illegible. The lathe-work quite detective. Receivable in payment of all loans. Plates captured.

\$1 D. Series of 1875. Act of March 3, 1863. John Allison, Register; A. U. Wyman, Treasurer. A poor counterfeit, but of passable appearance at a distance, or in a poor light. Engraving coarse, lines broken and uneven. Vignette of head of Washington very badly done. Lettering imperfect. Numbering very irregular. On the back an attempt has been made to imitate fibre by printing. In the inscription on the back, a number of words are mis-spelt. Specimens of this counterfeit seen have been an eighth of an inch longer than the genuine.

TWOS.

\$2 A B C D. Dated August 1, 1862; Act of July 11, 1862. A poor counterfeit. Engraving coarse. Vignette head of Hamilton very badly done. Shading of large letters in United States badly engraved. Lettering uneven. Imprint of National Bank Note Company almost illegible. Lathe-work defective, lines indistinct. Receivable in payment of all loans. Lithograph. Materials captured.

\$2 D. Series of 1875. Act of March 3, 1863. Treasury number, 8347504. John Allison, Register; A. U. Wyman, Treasurer. A poor counterfeit, printed on plain paper by the old photographic process. See page 20.

\$2 D. Series of 1880. B. K. Bruce, Register; A. U. Wyman, Treasurer. A poor counterfeit, and seems to be the product of a wood cut. The picture of the Capitol in centre of note is a mere outline of the same. Numbering fair, lettering in border and back poor. Legal Tender on back reads Legal Lender in counterfeit. Paper soft and dark. This counterfeit first appeared March, 1886.

FIVES.

\$5 A. Dated March 10, 1862; Act of February 25, 1862. Series 90. Convertible note. The best of the counterfeits of the five dollar Treasury Notes of 1862 and 1863. Engraving coarse, but the vignette head of Hamilton presents a fair expression. The lathe-work around the large figure 5, in right upper corner of note, is defective. Lathe-work on back of note also faulty. Plates captured.

\$5 A. Dated March 10, 1863; Act of February 25, 1862. Series 114. Convertible note. A poor counterfeit. All genuine notes dated March 10, 1863, are non-convertible.

\$5 A D. Dated March 10, 1863; Act of March 3, 1863. New series, and new series 70. Inferior counterfeits. The engraving on the face of the notes is very coarse; vignette statue of Liberty, left end of notes, looks like a cheap wood engraving. Vignette head of Hamilton, right end of notes, coarse, of very poor appearance, and not a likeness. Signature of L. E. Chittenden, Register, engraved in coarse lines, not a *fac-simile* of genuine. Numbering very poor. Imprint of American Bank Note Company imperfect. Lathe-work around the figure 5 on the counters and on the back of notes very defective.

\$5 A D. Dated March 10, 1863; Act of March 3, 1863. New series 77. A passable counterfeit. The engraving on the face of the note is coarse. The lathe-work around the figure 5, on the counter, right upper corner face of bill, is very defective. The vignette of Hamilton, right lower corner, though poorly engraved, presents a fair expression, and is to a certain degree a likeness. Vignette statue of Liberty, left end of bill, "scratchy" and unfinished in detail, and lacking the cross lines in shading. About the feet of the statue a few rough lines alone appear, instead of the sharply-defined folds of drapery shown on the genuine. Lathe-work on back of note faulty, the lines not traceable in the green tint.

\$5 A D. Dated March 10, 1863; Act of March 3, 1863. New series 77, and new series Good counterfeits of these series. Engraving quite well done; general appearance comparatively good; very likely to deceive unless carefully examined. The lettering of these counterfeits is well engraved and the shading regular, yet heavier than on genuine. The lathe-work around the figure 5 on the counter, right upper corner face of bill, appears good at first sight, yet when inspected is found to lack the very fine continuous lines of the genuine. The vignette of Hamilton is almost as finely engraved as the genuine, and presents a very fair likeness. The vignette statue of Liberty, left end of note, is not so carefully finished; the general features of the statue and its drapery are discernable, but details are imperfect or wanting. On the left hand of the figure (the side toward the body of the note) the drapery below the knee does not show the ornamental ball-tassels as prominent as on the genuine. Lathe work on back of note defective.

\$5 C. Series of 1875. Act of March 3, 1863. John Allison, Register; A. U. Wyman, Treasurer. Dangerous counterfeit. General appearance good. Printing well done. Lettering generally clear and regular. Lathe-work a good imitation of genuine. Shading of words United States in title coarse and "scratchy." Center vignette, emigrant family, coarsely engraved. Vignette head of Jackson in lower left of note badly done; the face has a scared or startled expression, unlike the firm, calm, intelligent look of the genuine. In the upper left corner of note the "Series of 1875" lacks the flourishes which appear above and below "1875" on the genuine. Imprint of Bureau, Engraving and Printing, irregular and imperfect, and several letters are incomplete or broken; after the word Bureau is a period instead of a comma as in genuine, and the & is blotted at the top where the genuine distinctly shows a clear open space in a loop. The genuine notes of this series are all on fibre paper. This is poorly imitated in the counterfeit by fine lines printed only on the space at the left end of back of note. Plates captured.

\$5 D. Series of 1875. Plate 12, and Plate 14. Act of March 3, 1863. Both Treasury numbers, B8058120. John Allison, Register; A. U. Wyman, Treasurer. Two passable counterfeits, from plates made by the old photographic process. All imprints are about a quarter of an inch shorter than the genuine. The perspective in the center vignette of emigrant and family is very bad, the lathe-work lettering and border are blurred in several places, and the vignette head of Jackson, in lower left corner of note, does not show the fine dotted lines of the genuine. Plate 12 is printed on an imitation of localized fibre paper, rather heavy, but equal to genuine in appearance, made by cementing a thin back to a thicker face sheet with fibre in place between them.

Plate 14 is printed both on plain paper, and on an imitation of localized fibre-paper. The seal, Treasury numbers, and charter numbers, as well as the whole of the back were copied and appeared in black on the photographs; these were then tinted more or less by hand in attempted imitation of the colors of the genuine; the black can be seen under the tints, the tint on the seal is blotted and covers the white lines which appear in the genuine. Numbering blurred with color. On the back of notes the tinting is badly done, often incomplete and the whole note is off color.

\$5 A. Series 1875. Act of March 3, 1863. Treasury number, B3420232. Plate 22. John Allison, Register; A. U. Wyman, Treasurer. Photograph. Printed on plain paper, coarse and heavy. Seal and cycloid work very pale. Numbering fair. Lathe-work on back, and in two counters on face, so blurred hardly a line can be seen. The green ink and red numbers are very good so far as the shade of color goes. The note on face has a blurred appearance and is very dark. Of the same length as the genuine. Not dangerous, but deceptive.

\$5 B. Series of 1880. B. K. Bruce, Register; A. U. Wyman, Treasurer. The paper is thin and soft, being unsized, and lacking the parallel silk threads of the genuine note. The medallion of Jackson in lower left corner of note is badly executed. The letter "y" in the Treasurer's name is a "g" in the counterfeit. This counterfeit first appeared in March, 1886.

TENS.

\$10 B C. Dated March 10, 1862; Act of February 25, 1862. Series 19. "Exchangeable for six per cent. U. S. bonds." A poor counterfeit. Engraving coarse, blurred generally, especially in the vignette head of Lincoln, where the eyes have a wild, staring expression. In the imprint of the National Bank Note Company, the first "a" in "Nation" is smaller than the adjoining letters, and the imprint is about a sixteenth of an inch above the border of the note. On the genuine, the panel inscribed "National Bank Note Company" touches the hair line inside of border. There are eight or ten different counterfeits of this denomination, act and date, some of which are almost equal to the genuine. Plates captured.

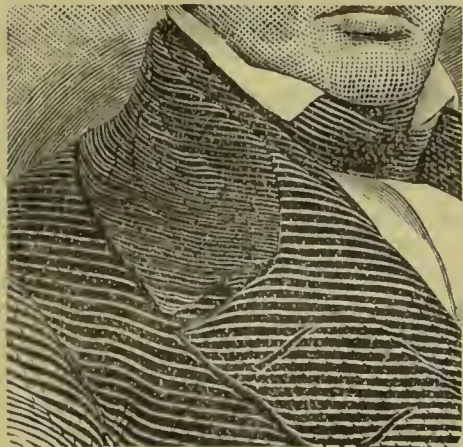
\$10 B C. Dated March 10, 1862; Act of February 25, 1862. New series 23. "Receivable in payment of all loans." A good counterfeit; close imitation of the genuine, well calculated to deceive. Engraving good, but somewhat coarse on the vignettes. Lathe-work excellent. Numbering well done. Imprint of Na-

tional Bank Note Company almost perfect. On genuine, under the wing of the eagle in vignette center are four clean cut feathers. In the counterfeit, the feathers are blurred and indistinct at that point. On the genuine, the line on which the Treasury number is printed ranges below the words "New Series" to the right of the figures. In the counterfeit, the line, if continued, would strike "New Series" below the middle of the letters. Plates captured.

\$10 B C. Dated March 10, 1862; Act of February 25, 1862. Series 52. "Exchangeable for six per cent. U. S. twenty years bonds." A good counterfeit. Vignette head of Lincoln fairly engraved, but a poor likeness; hair coarse, fine lines in drapery irregular. Imprint of National Bank Note Company, lower left corner of note, in a good style of plain lettering, but irregular, especially in the word "NOTE," where the letter "T" appears leaning forward at a lower angle than the adjoining letters.

\$10 A B C D. Dated March 10, 1863; Act of March 3, 1863. New Series 7, Series 19, New Series 23, New Series 52, and New Series 53. Counterfeits in general well done, especially in engraving of vignettes. The center vignette of a spread eagle, is, however, comparatively inferior, presenting a somewhat scratchy appearance; and the figure of a woman artist on right end of face of counterfeit is imperfect in detail and faulty in shading. The lathe-work of these counterfeits is defective in the green tint center of face of the same and in the green medallion counters inscribed 10. On the genuine, to the left of figures 10 on green counters, are four green dots. In the counterfeits but three such dots are plainly visible.

\$10 C. Series of 1875. Act of March 3, 1863. An extensively-circulated counterfeit. In the engraving of vignette head of Webster the face has a surly expression. On the genuine the lines of shading across the breast of Webster's coat are uniform in drawing, equally spaced and regular. In the counterfeit the lines of shading on the body of the coat are much finer, and those on the lapel much coarser than the genuine. Thus the counterfeit also differs from the genuine in showing *both* coarse and fine lines of shading on the breast of Webster's coat, as may best be seen around the upper button hole and on the adjoining part of the coat, as illustrated in the cuts here presented.



The cut to the left is published by special permission of Chas. J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury, given under date of July 14, 1883.

The cut to the right is published by special permission of Chas. J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury, given under date of July 14, 1883.



GENUINE PLATE—DOUBLE SIZE.

COUNTERFEIT PLATE—DOUBLE SIZE.

On the genuine note the inscription WASHINGTON, D. C., center of bill, is in open-faced italic caps and small caps, the letters W and D. C. being larger than the others. In the counterfeit the inscription WASHINGTON, D. C. is in the same kind of type but the letters are all of the same size. On upper center of border the inscription "This note is a legal tender for ten dollars" is badly spaced on the counterfeit, the words "for" and "ten" joining each other. All genuine notes of this series are on distinctive fibre paper; the counterfeits are on plain paper, the fibre in the original issues of counterfeits being imitated by fine lines on the back, which are printed, or drawn with a pen. The latest issue of counterfeits of this description are printed on an imitation of fibre paper, made with very coarse threads or hairs in the body of the same.

\$10 D. Series of 1880. Signed B. K. Bruce and A. U. Wyman, but the small words "Register of the Treasury" and "Treasurer of the United States," which should be under the signatures, are omitted on the counterfeit, also the words "Engraved and printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing" and "Act of March 3rd, 1863." On the right end, back of notes, all the small lettering which should appear there about the legal tender quality, penalty for counterfeiting, &c., is also all omitted. Lathe-work very poor, some notes on the back have no attempt at lathe-work, only the outline made and the green color being put on as with a brush. Other notes seen have the lathe-work partly imitated but very poorly done. The inks and color used on the notes can be rubbed off or the work disfigured by applying moisture with finger or sponge. The general appearance, however, of the face of the note, is fair, but the quality of the work will not bear close inspection. The paper is poor, and lacks the fibre and the two parallel silk threads.

In the vignette of Webster, on the lapel and body of the coat adjoining, the lines of shading there are uniform but not level on the lapel, while at the same time the white lines of such shading are about as broad or coarse as the black lines between them, thus counterfeits here present a very different appearance from genuine.

\$10 L. Series of 1880. Signed B. K. Bruce and Jas. Gilfillan. These notes are slightly different in all their parts from the notes just mentioned. They are, however, of the same general appearance and quality of work, bear all the defects just mentioned about the \$10 notes of check letter D, and none are genuine with a check letter "L" thereon, but the L may easily be changed to a D.

TWENTIES.

For a General Point—To detect all the old counterfeit 20's of dates 1862 or 1863, notice on the face of notes the little small lines or dots crossing lengthwise at the top and bottom part of the large green figures 20; these lines are known to those of our craft as telegraph lines. On genuine notes they are distinct, uniform and straight across the figures 20. On the great majority of, as well as the best, counterfeits, these lines are lacking. Only a few of the very poorer counterfeits have them at both the top and bottom part, and even by these lines alone these notes can be detected, as such lines are very imperfectly and coarsely done.

\$20 A B C. Dated March 10, 1862; Act of Feb. 25, 1862. Series 6 and Series 24. "Exchangeable for six per cent. twenty years bonds." Dangerous counterfeits. Engraving coarse generally. Imprint of American Bank Note Company, New York, very imperfect. Numbering good. Lathe work very defective, especially in medallion counters around larger figures 20 on face of note. Plates captured.

\$20 A B C D. Dated March 10, 1862; Act of February 25, 1862. New series 7. An inferior but passable counterfeit. Engraving quite coarse and faulty. The hands of the Goddess of Liberty are shapeless and out of form. In the center foreground of vignette the drapery of the figure seems to reach the earth, and but a few irregular marks indicate where the foot appears on the genuine. The lines of the shield though tolerably clear at the top are too heavily shaded at the bottom. The inscription "Payable at the Treasury of the U. S. At New York" underneath the vignette is very imperfect, as are the imprints of the two bank note companies below. Lathe-work exceedingly defective. Plates captured.

\$20 A. Dated March 10, 1863; Act of March 3, 1863. "Exchangeable for six per cent. twenty years bonds." A poor counterfeit. Lathe-work very defective. The back of this note is "muld," or mismatched with its face. No genuine Twenty Dollar U. S. Treasury Note issued under the Act of March 3, 1863, was "convertible" or had on its back the words "Exchangeable for six per cent. bonds."

\$20 A. Dated March 10, 1863; Act of March 3, 1863. New series. A very poor counterfeit. Vignette of Goddess of Liberty badly done. Shading of large letters "United States" on face of note coarse and "scratchy." Lathe-work exceedingly defective, especially on back of note. Lithograph. Materials captured.

\$20 A. Dated March 10, 1863; Act of March 3, 1863. New, series 19. A poor counterfeit. Engraving quite coarse. The fingers of the left hand of Goddess of Liberty appear broken and the foot is not at all well defined. Imprint of bank note companies very imperfect. Lathe-work very defective. Plates captured.

\$20 A B C D. Series of 1875. Act of March 3, 1863. John Allison, Register; John C. New, Treasurer. A dangerous counterfeit if taken at first glance, but will not bear close examination. The outlines of this counterfeit are supposed to have been produced by some modification of the photographic process, and the finish and details by the skillful and artistic use of pens and brushes. The portrait of Hamilton finely executed, but the back-ground a mass of black washed

in, nearly the proper shade, but lacking the fine lines which make up the ground work of the genuine. No attempt at lathe-work in the center surrounding the figures "20"—of similar nature to the back-ground of portrait.

Another \$20 note, Series of 1875. Letter B, appeared in June 1884, and is about the same class of a note. Signed John Allison as Register and Jas. Gilfillan as Treasurer. None genuine signed Jas. Gilfillan as Treasurer. At top center on face of note the fine imprint, "Engraved and printed at the Bureau Engraving and Printing" is also omitted on the counterfeit.

\$20 A B C D. Series of 1878. Act of March 3, 1863. John Allison, Register; Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer. A passable counterfeit but will not bear close examination. Made by a plate process in outline and finished much the same as counterfeit of 20, series of 1875, just described. Done on a paper nearly a perfect imitation of the genuine. Inks almost the same shade of genuine.

\$20 A B C D. Series of 1880. In general looks the counterfeits are dangerous notes, colors excellent, but moisture applied with finger or sponge will disturb the inks. At top centre, face of note, the words "Engraved and Printed at the Bureau Engraving and Printing" are omitted. The paper lacks the two parallel silk threads and the silk fibre, yet all are nicely imitated by ink lines. A similar class of counterfeits to those of series of '75 and '78. Examine pen-made lathe-work around large 20 in centre face of note.

FIFTIES.

\$50 C. Dated March 10, 1862; Act of February 25, 1862. Series 1. One of the "convertible" series. An inferior counterfeit. Engraving badly executed. Vignette head of Hamilton defective, the nose of the portrait runs to an unnatural sharp point and there is a peculiar "dish" to the countenance not seen in the genuine. Numbering imperfect. Plates captured.

\$50 A B C D. Altered note. Very dangerous. Made by raising genuine \$2 Treasury notes. By error, certain Treasury 2s and 50s bear the same vignette head of Hamilton. On genuine fifties the vignette head of Hamilton is at the top of the note, on the twos and the raised note, it is at the bottom. The vignette head of Hamilton has often been cut from genuine twos, the back removed and the face neatly cemented over the inferior work of poor counterfeit fifties, which were thus made passable.

\$50 A B C D. Dated March 10, 1863; Act of March 3, 1863. New series 1. Patented 30, June, 1857. Two different counterfeits, but both poor. Face of notes from different plates, but with same backs. Engraving of vignette head of Hamilton coarse and defective. On the face of notes in the counters bearing the large figures 50 are white lines surrounding smaller italic 50s. On the genuine, one of these white lines crosses the space inside the large 0. In one of the counterfeits, this line does not cross the large 0, and the space inside the same is occupied only by the back-ground. But in both counterfeits on the back of notes the small counters inscribed 50, which form the border of the back and the inside space, though octagonal, are crooked in outline and lack the perfect form of the genuine and surrounding all these small 50s are the words fifty, fifty, yet in both counterfeits these words are perfectly illegible. Plates captured.

\$50 A B C D. Dated March 10, 1863; Act of March 3, 1863. New series 1. Patented 30, June, 1857. Dangerous counterfeit. Engraving good in general. Vignette head of Hamilton very finely done. The buttons on Hamilton's vest not as distinct as on genuine. In the counters bearing the large figures 50 are white lines surrounding smaller italic 50s. On the genuine, one of these white lines crosses the space inside the large 0. In the counterfeit this line does not cross the large 0, and the space inside the same is occupied only by the back-ground. On the back of the genuine, the counters inscribed 50 forming the border of the greenback and of the inside space are octagons having obtuse angles. In this counterfeit the outlines of the small counters described are almost perfect circles.

\$50 A C D. Dated March 10, 1863; Act of March 3, 1863. New Series 2. Patented April 28, 1862, above the check letter. A splendid counterfeit, one of the most dangerous in existence. Inks and printing nearly equal to the genuine, Numbering perfect. The buttons on the vest of Hamilton are not as distinctly prominent as on genuine. In the counters bearing the large figures 50 are white lines surrounding smaller italic 50's. On the genuine, one of these white lines crosses the space inside the large 0. In the counterfeit, this line does not cross the large 0, and the space inside the same is occupied only by the back-ground. On the back of

counterfeit near lower left corner two of the counters in the border are partly merged and a cipher being omitted, the figures read "550." On the genuine the same counters are not so much merged, and the figures read "50 50." On the genuine the small counters inscribed "50," which form the border of the green back and of the inside space are octagons with obtuse angles. In the counterfeit the outlines of the small counters described are almost perfect circles. Plates captured.

\$50 B. Series of 1869. Act of March 3, 1863. A superior and dangerous counterfeit. Excellent general appearance. Engraving good. Vignette portrait of Henry Clay a fair likeness. Numbering well done. Lathe-work a fine imitation of genuine, nearly perfect. On the genuine, between "Series of" and "1869," at upper left face of note, is a flourish, which is omitted from the counterfeit unless pen-made. On back centre of genuine note, at top of large 50, two stars emerging show five points each; two stars bottom of 50 four points each. On counterfeit the star top of large 5 in 50 shows six points; the star top of 0 in 50, and two stars bottom of 50, five points each. All genuine notes are printed on distinctive fibre paper, counterfeits on plain paper. Plates captured. *Handle with Care.*

\$50 D. Series of 1875. Act of March 3, 1863. A pen-made counterfeit of good appearance, artistically finished with the brush. A moistened thumb applied to the Treasury numbers or green tint on back of note removes the color.

ONE HUNDREDS.

\$100 A B C. Dated March 10, 1862; Act of February 25, 1862. Series 1. "Exchangeable for U. S. six per cent. twenty years bonds." A dangerous, though defective, counterfeit. Engraving coarse. Vignette of spread eagle upon a rock badly done, the plumage "scratchy." On the genuine the stem of the feather in the eagle's tail near the left claw is very distinct. In the counterfeit the stem of the feather described is almost or quite invisible. The figures used in numbering are much longer or "deeper" than in genuine, are imperfect, and the printing off color. On the back of the genuine, in the scroll work on both sides of the circle, the figures appear repeatedly in regular order thus—on the left hand "001"; right hand "100." On the counterfeit the figures are just reversed and stand thus—left hand "100"; right hand "001."

FIVE HUNDREDS.

\$500 A B C D. Series of 1869. Act of March 3, 1863. An exceedingly dangerous counterfeit. Some on fibre paper. Engraving and general execution equal to genuine. Upon the appearance of this counterfeit the Treasury issued enlarged photographs of the same, and of the genuine for comparison, to aid detection. The buttons on the coat of Adams are not as round as on the genuine, particularly the upper one nearest the lapel, which button is quite oblong. The three middle toes of the figure of Justice are shorter and are of about one-third of the whole length of the exposed foot; on the genuine the same are in length full one-half or more of the exposed foot. The scale held aloft in the left hand has the upright of the beam a little larger and if not inked, shows plainly from the beam to the end of the third finger; on the genuine it shows only to about the bottom of the hand. In the counterfeit, in the ornamental work around the lower Treasury numbers, between the vignette and the upper corner of the N or letter forming part of the numbers, is a small oblong but complete loop; in the genuine the same is like an oblong loop disconnected at its left end, and then the top lines or top half part of the loop extending at least one-third beyond the lower half-part. Nearly all the genuine notes have been retired. *Best receive these notes, only as bills for collection.*

ONE THOUSANDS.

\$1000 A B C D. Dated March 10, 1862, and March 10, 1863; Act of March 3, 1863. An exceedingly dangerous counterfeit; nearly a perfect imitation. Engraving almost or quite equal to genuine. Lathe-work in the border and corner of the face of the note a little defective, and the words "Act of March 3, 1863" are a little coarser than the genuine. The points of difference are so very slight that a direct and very careful comparison of the genuine with the counterfeit is necessary to detect. Upon the appearance of this counterfeit the Treasury issued enlarged photographs of the same and the genuine for comparison to aid detection. Upon the original plate of the genuine first issue of this note the date was by mistake engraved March 10, 1862. This error was copied by the engraver of the counterfeit and notes thus printed. Afterwards the genuine issue was made to bear the proper date, March 10, 1863. This too was copied, and counterfeit notes issued accordingly. Very few genuine are in circulation. *Receive these notes only as bills for collection.*

Counterfeits of Silver Certificates.

\$1 D. Series 1886; W. S. Rosecrans, Register, and James W. Hyatt, Treasurer. In counterfeit the whole end border on left end face of note appears light, more of a uniform shade from top to bottom, and thus it lacks the contrast of several dark lathe-work designs with lighter parts intervening, as on genuine. Portrait of Martha Washington fair, but work not as fine as genuine. No actual silk thread lengthwise of note. In small words "Treasurer of the United States" the "e" in "the" is imperfect or far too high. "Engraved and Printed, &c.," not as clear cut as genuine.

\$2 C. Series of 1886. The general appearance of the note is very bad. The vignette of General Hancock is exceedingly poor, and background very scratchy. In the counter in the upper right hand corner of face—containing the figure "2"—the geometric lathe work is not discernible, while in the genuine it is very distinct. The Check Letter C, next to the vignette of Hancock, is very indistinct, and it is omitted *altogether* on the right end of the note. The small letters in border of face are very indistinct. On the back of the note the lathe work is so poor that a cursory glance would at once enable one to determine its false character, and the words "Bureau Engraving and Printing," in small panel, lower centre of back, can hardly be deciphered.

\$5 A. Series of 1886; W. S. Rosecrans, Register, and James W. Hyatt, Treasurer of the United States. Good counterfeit except the portrait of Grant. The color of Treasury numbers, seal, and on the back of note being good, though those numbers are longer and larger. The counterfeit portrait of Grant lacks that stern look and life-like expression of genuine, but instead has a blank, flat look; a different set to the eyes; his right eye in particular being wider open, and not deep set as in genuine. Has also a whitish beard with a dark-colored moustache, the appearance of a longer or not so broad a head and face, and altogether a different look and expression from the genuine. The counterfeits are on different kinds of paper, some of it being good both in thickness and color, and another kind is thinner than genuine, more flimsy, of an old or yellowish shade of color, but all the paper lacks the silk thread, although this is nicely imitated by a line lengthwise on the back of the note. A dangerous bill to the general public, or to all persons if the portrait of Grant is much worn. This counterfeit is known as the Johnson plate five.

\$5 D. Series 1886. W. S. Rosecrans, Register, and James W. Hyatt, Treasurer. The portrait of Grant has a fair expression, but the work coarse; the background of portrait lacks the uniform cross line work of genuine, but has on his left side only irregular lines running perpendicularly, and on his right side little short white lines "picked" in. In small words "Register of the Treasury" the word "Register" is out of line or much higher than the other words. Lathe-work counters very good. No actual silk thread lengthwise of the note. This counterfeit is known as the Italian five.

\$10 Series of 1880. This very inferior counterfeit (signed G. W. Schofield, Register, and James Gilfillan, Treasurer) appeared in July, 1884, and is supposed to have been printed from a poor wood-cut. Lathe-work poor. Paper inferior, and sometimes of two thin layers, with silk thread placed between. Check Letters A and D, have been noticed and probably all the Check Letters have been inserted. Some of the very small lettering on the notes have been omitted. On the back of bill, near the top, from this portion of a sentence "and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued" the word "all" is entirely omitted, and the words "when so" are tied together as one word.

\$10 Series of 1880. Act Feb. 28, 1878. Signed B. K. Bruce, Register; A. U. Wyman, Treasurer. A poor counterfeit. The words "Engraved and printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing" on right end of genuine note are omitted on the counterfeit. No attempt to form the small letters in border on face of note. Check letter in upper left corner omitted, but traces of one on lower right end that resembles a "C."

\$10 Series of 1880. A very poor counterfeit. Signed B. K. Bruce and A. U. Wyman, but the small words "Register of the Treasury" and "Treasurer of the United States" are omitted on the counterfeit, also other small lettering on the face of bill. Lathe-work very bad, on the back of the note only a daubing of ink. Vignette of Robert Morris very badly done. The paper is poor and lacks the fibre and the two parallel silk threads. Check Letter C has been noticed.

\$10 Series of 1880. A very poor counterfeit. Signed B. K. Bruce, Register; Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer. The stone, from which part of it was printed, is of the coarsest grain, and the workmanship of the crudest character. The words "there have been deposited with" and "payable at his office to the bearer on demand" are all in script type, and are the only clear lines in the note, all else being blotchy, blurred and soiled. Treasury number B376780X, probably the same on all.

\$10 PENWORK. Done by the same method as the 20's. Work coarse and sketchy, still effective.

\$10 **D** Series of 1880. Photographic Process Counterfeits. The tens all bear the Treasury number B109016, Letter D, and the twenties, B675114, Check Letter B.

20 **B** The Seal and X's, which in the genuine are of pink color, have also been photographed and produced in black on the counterfeits, then colored by hand in a bungling manner, the black underneath being easily discernible, giving the appearance of dirty red to the work. This color is readily disturbed by the application of moisture.

\$20 **C** Series of 1880. A good counterfeit. Signed B. K. Bruce, Register, and Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer. In this counterfeit silver certificate, which is shorter than the genuine note, there is no distributed fibre or parallel silk threads in the paper as in the genuine, and the paper itself is thick and stiff. The words "silver certificate" appear in panels twice in the upper border on the face of the note. In the panel to the left in the counterfeit the letters R T and F in the word certificate are engraved the "wrong side up." In the counterfeit there are no periods dividing the initials in K. B. Bruce. On the lower left corner the check letter C is without an accompanying number, and in the name Gilfillan only the first "i" is dotted. On the back of the note the word "taxes" is plainly spelt "tares" and the word "Engraved" is spelt "Engravod." The color of the seal is brick red, it should be verging on brown. It has been definitely ascertained that only two sets of Treasury numbers have been used on said certificates, viz., B1467X and B1487415X. This counterfeit appeared in March, 1884.

One issue of these certificates are printed on thinner paper, and with better ink and color to the seal than as above described, otherwise they are the same.

\$20 PENWORK. First appearance of these \$20 certificates was in May, 1881. The paper is of ordinary bank note quality, being thinner than that upon which the genuine certificate is printed, and in color darker. The counterfeiter has drawn two parallel lines throughout the length of the note. There are so many defects and omissions in the spurious certificate when compared with the genuine that it would be futile to enumerate them, seeing they are the product of the pen and not of the plate. The Treasury number can be wiped off by the aid of a damp sponge.

Numerous other \$20 silver certificates of this pen and brush work have appeared since the above. They are of the series of 1880, and include all the check-letters. The paper is thinner than the genuine, but these notes are very deceiving in their general look. Each note differs from another and from the genuine in many points. All should be detected by general look and quality of work, ink and paper. Especially examine closely the lines of shading on the coat of Commodore Decatur.

Ten Instructive Sight Guides.

U. S. NOTES.

1. Of date 1862 and 1863, have no jute or fibre in the paper.
Of Series 1869, 1874, 1875 or 1878 are printed on a distinctive fibre paper known as the Wilcox patent.
Of Series 1880, are printed on the new paper, having a red and blue silk thread running from end to end, one at the top and the other at the bottom of the notes, and shreds of red and blue silk fibre scattered through the paper, and known as the Crane patent.
2. All counterfeits of U. S. Notes, dated 1862 or 1863, bear the Red Pointed Seal.
3. All U. S. Notes, Series of 1880, bear the large Brown or large Red Seal, and all Notes bearing these Seals can be taken with entire freedom from suspicion, excepting the \$2 and \$5 poor counterfeits, the Webster-head \$10 poor counterfeits and the \$20 counterfeits of this series.

NATIONAL BANK BILLS.

4. Very few National Bank Bills bearing the Red Pointed Seal have any fibre in the paper.
Of Series of 1875 (all of which have the Red Scalloped Seal), are either printed on jute fibre paper, or the new silk line paper, the same as used for the U. S. Notes, Series of 1880.
Of Series of 1882, bearing the Brown Scalloped Seal, are also printed on the same silk line paper as the U. S. Notes, Series of 1880.
5. All the counterfeit National Bank Bills bear the small Red Pointed Seal, except the several Photographs and the Pittsburgh, Pa., 100's, the latter are of the series of 1875, and have the Red Scalloped Seal; and except also the Norwalk, Conn., 5's, and the Cincinnati, O., 10's, both of which are of the series of 1882, and have the brown back and brown Scalloped Seal.
6. All the new issues, Series of 1882, having brown backs, and bearing the Brown Scalloped Seal on the face, can be handled with entire freedom from suspicion; excepting the photographs, and excepting also the Norwalk, Conn., 5's and the Cincinnati, O., 10's.

SILVER CERTIFICATES.

7. Of Series 1880, having the Large Brown Seals, the only dangerous counterfeits are on the \$20 issue.
8. All Silver Certificates of Series 1886 have a *small* red plain bordered seal, or the *large* Reddish Seal bordered with lathe-work points, and all bills having those seals are free from suspicion, except the \$1, \$2 and \$5 certificates, and all these counterfeits have the small seal.
No gold certificates of any kind are yet counterfeited.
9. The Check-letters, A B C D, etc., referred to in the body of this DETECTOR, are all printed in black on the face of the U. S. Notes and National Bank Bills, as well as on the Dominion of Canada Bills.
10. The Dufferin issue of the Dominion of Canada One and Two Dollar Bills have the following distinctive features on the back and face: Those made payable on the back at Toronto, have red; Montreal, blue; St. John, black; and Halifax, green figures on the face. The late issues of the Dominion One, Two and Four Dollar Bills have not the above distinctive features.

COUNTERFEITS OF COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES AND U. S. BONDS.

\$10 Compound Interest Note. Act of June 30, 1864—October 15, 1864. Letter C. Number 198380. Photograph, of the brownish color of old fading photographic work.

	Letter.	DATE.	Captured.
\$50 Series of 1864. Compound Interest Note	C	July 15, 1864	July, 1866.
\$50 Series of 1865. Compound Interest Note.	D	May 15, 1865	July, 1866.
\$50 Series of 1865. 5-20 Note, Eagle Vignette	C	July 15, 1865	April, 1866.
\$100 Series of 1865. Compound Interest Note	B	May 15, 1865	March, 1866
\$1000 Series of 1861. U. S. Bonds. Sixes of 1881. Exceedingly dangerous, well-executed counterfeit. Handle all \$1,000 U. S. Bonds, of Acts July 17th and August 5th, 1861, with greatest care. The genuine vary in size. Counterfeits seen bear only coupons maturing Jan. 1, 1881. On counterfeit, in the \$1,000 counter of nine sections, each side, portrait of Chase in the section at left of lower ball of the figure 1 in 1,000, the letter S in "Stat" is entire. In the genuine only the upper half of the S is seen. The hair line around portrait on counterfeit shows a break of 1-16 of an inch. Counterfeit differs from genuine in mitreing of four corners of green border. In title, "United States of America," ruled shade left side spur of letter "U" in counterfeit are seven short lines, forming slight shade under that part of the letter. On genuine are ten lines. The signature on lower right hand of counterfeit engraved, printed in grayish-colored ink, traced over with pen and ink. Signature of genuine written.		Act of July 17, 1861 and Aug. 5, 1861.	
\$1000 7-30 United States Bonds. Very dangerous. Matured. Interest ceased. Outstanding total of genuine very small. Best decline all. The Treasury Department redeemed \$90,000 of these counterfeit bonds before their character was discovered.	B	June 15, 1865	Nov. 21, 1865
\$1000 5-20 of 1862. Fourth series. One of the best specimens of counterfeiting work ever made. It is believed no printing was ever done from the plate which was made.		Washington, May 1, 1862.	Nov. 21, 1865

Genuine Bills and their Counterfeits.

HOW GENUINE BILLS ARE PRINTED.

The United States Government prints all the paper money of the nation, from plates generally made four in a set and lettered respectively A, or B, or C, or D, in a few cases certain banks have been supplied with bills lettered respectively E, or F, or G, or H. These are called "check letters" and appear in various places upon the face of notes or bills according to their issue and denomination.

HOW COUNTERFEITS ARE PRODUCED.

When making counterfeits of paper money by use of engraved plates, the counterfeiter produces but one plate upon which he copies but one bill of one check letter of the genuine set. Counterfeiters seldom use the same plate on two or more check letters of the same denomination of bills of the same national bank, but when the counterfeit has become notorious they change the issue, inserting, by the use of "skeleton plates," extra title lines, coats of arms, and other changeable pieces, the name of another and unsuspected bank not always in the same State as the first, upon which no counterfeit of that denomination has yet appeared.

Whenever a counterfeit (not a photograph, lithograph, acid etching, or pen-made bill), of any National Bank bill appears, the genuine, which has been counterfeited, rapidly disappears from circulation.

All National Bank bills, or imitations of the same, of the denomination, letter and date noted in the List of Counterfeits given in "Dye's Government Counterfeit Detector" should be refused, unless proved good by reference to the conclusive Points of Detection published in the same book.

CHARTER NUMBER OF GENUINE.

On all National Bank bills, old or new, issued through the United States Treasury since 1874, and previous to the bills of new designs issued in 1882, the charter number of the bank of issue only appears in the largest of the figures upon the face of the bill; across the left end of the same and lengthwise at the right end; and thus a few of the old bills bear no charter number as they have not been through the Treasury since 1874. On all genuine National Bank bills the charter number will be the same as the figures to the right of the name of the bank in the List of Counterfeits; if these numbers differ refuse the bill; if they are the same the bill may be counterfeit.

BILLS EXEMPT FROM SUSPICION.

All the counterfeits of the ONE Dollar bills of National Banks, are imitations of the issue of a bank in one State (Mass.); all of the TWOS in three States (N. Y., R. I., Penna.); all of the FIVES in eight States (Ill., Mass., Conn., Mich., N. Y., Pa., Vt., Wis.); all of the TENS in four States (N. Y., Ind., O., Penna.); all of the TWENTIES in four States (N. Y., Conn., Penna., Ind.); all of the FIFTIES in one State (N. Y.); all HUNDREDS in five States (N. Y., Mass., Penna., Ohio, Md).

Thus it is evident that the National Bank bills of nearly three-fourths of the United States are entirely exempt from suspicion, and may be taken in perfect confidence the instant the name of the State or its coat of arms can be seen upon a bill. Still further, all fifties of National Banks in the United States are exempt from suspicion, except those of two cities (N. Y. and Buffalo) in one State (N. Y.); and the fifties of all National Banks in Buffalo are exempt from suspicion, except those of one bank (the Third National), and of these, all are exempt except those bearing the check letter A—and so on discriminatingly. See also point 5, page 35.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESSES.

By the "old" photographic process used in producing counterfeit bills and notes, the seal and numbers (unless previously removed), as well as the whole of the back of the note, were copied and appeared in black on the photograph. These were then tinted with pens and brushes by hand in attempted imitation of the colors of the genuine. On counterfeits thus produced, the black can be seen under the tint, which, on the seal, is blotted and covers the white lines that appear in the genuine. The numbering is also blurred with color and the tinting on the back of the note is badly done and often incomplete. The only plate used in this process is the ordinary glass "negative," and the printing is done by sunlight on "sensitized" paper. Of course the same number will be shown on all copies from the same negative; but as a negative of any note can be made in a few minutes the detection of photographic counterfeits depends upon a critical observation of their character and appearance. There are various photographic processes known to counterfeiters, from some of which danger is to be apprehended; but the black part of all notes printed from "negative plates" by sunlight, may be removed by a solution of cyanide of potassium, and unless perfectly new is off color, and shows the reddish brown peculiar to faded photographs.

By the "new" photographic process used for producing counterfeits of bills and notes, the seal and numbers and the color work on the back, whether pink, carmine, chocolate, or green, are first entirely removed from the note to be imitated. All but the black having been washed out of the note a negative of the same is taken and from that photographs are printed by sunlight on "sensitized" paper. To produce the color work on these photographs an engraved cut or plate of the seal and the tinted part of back is used and the tints are clearly "surface printed." in their places. The numbers are also printed in colors from separate engraved figures used in combination and changeable, so that unlike the numbers photographed and then tinted by hand in the old process, these figures are well done and run in a series. This "new" process is far more dangerous than the "old."

OFFICIAL LIST

OF

UNITED STATES COINS.

Historical, Descriptive and Statistical; compiled expressly for Dye's Government Counterfeit Detector; to which has been added a full account and description of all dangerous Counterfeits and mutilations of the same.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Penalty for fraudulently defacing, mutilating, impairing, diminishing, or lightening gold or silver coin of the United States, or any foreign countries, made current in the United States by law—

That, if any person shall fraudulently, by any art, way, or means whatsoever, deface, mutilate, impair, diminish, falsify, scale, or lighten the gold or silver coins which have been, or shall hereafter be coined at the Mints of the United States, or any foreign gold or silver coins which are by law made current, or are in actual use and circulation as money within the United States, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years, and fined not exceeding two thousand dollars.

Penalty for making or uttering coin in resemblance of money.

Every person who, except as authorized by law, makes or causes to be made, or utters or passes or attempts to utter or pass, any coin of gold or silver or other metal, or alloys of metals, intended for the use and purpose of current money, whether in the resemblance of coins of the United States or of foreign countries or of original design, shall be punished by a fine of not more than three thousand dollars or by imprisonment not more than five years, or both.

COUNTERFEITS OF COINS.

Counterfeits of Coin are mostly of one of the two following kinds: 1st. Pieces struck in steel or other dies: 2nd. Pieces cast in plaster of paris or other molds, or formed in the same by electrical deposition of metals.

The first class of counterfeits of coin; those produced by means of dies, are some times in appearance fac similes of the genuine; being struck from authentic legal dies which have been stolen; as far as known, this applies only to imitations of foreign coin. In dies which have been feloniously made for the purpose of producing counterfeits, there are variations to a greater or less degree from the original, sufficient, except in a few rare instances, to at once cause the detection of the pieces struck in them, when the same are carefully compared with a genuine coin or a fac simile of the type and variety imitated.

The material generally used in the coinage of such counterfeits of gold coin as are struck in dies, is a debased compound of silver and gold. For counterfeits of silver coin, made in a die, the material generally used is silver debased by an undue alloy of copper. To these base pieces, a good external color is given, by scrubbing them with aqua ammonia, or by boiling them in dilute sulphuric acid, or some other kind of "pickle." In this process, the liquid menstruum dissolves the copper with which it comes in contact, and leaves a surface of fine silver. Counterfeits, thus made and finished, present a fine appearance, and have a sonorous ring very nearly resembling that of the genuine coin. The composition of gold and copper, or silver and copper, used in the various counterfeits of coin ranges from 150-1000ths to 750-1000ths fine, while the standard gold and silver coins of several principal nations are 900-1000ths fine. Unless very thoroughly pickled, counterfeits of a low grade will, when rubbed, show by the color exposed, their excess of copper; or they may be detected by the regular tests, as given in this article hereafter. To the composition of the counterfeits of silver coin, different metals, zinc, tin, nickel, &c., &c., are sometimes added to improve the color. The richer the metal of any counterfeit coin, the more difficult it is to distinguish the same from the genuine. To detect the best counterfeits of coin, requires a careful examination and close comparison of the impress of the die with the genuine. Counterfeits, made of the compositions described, are necessarily too large or too light and the more alloyed with copper, the lighter they must be according to their size. The cause of this is the excess in gravity of gold and silver over copper. In gold, the disparity of its gravity with copper is so great as to be most obvious. Standard silver (900-1000ths fine), compared with distilled water, has a gravity of 10-30, while that of copper is but 8.80. By ascertaining the specific gravity of a sonorous coin, the amount of gold or silver it contains may be learned very nearly. The precise method of ascertaining the amount of precious metal contained in a coin, is by chemical assay; though an approximate estimate of the same may be obtained by fusing a part of the coin under the flame of a blow pipe; by which, most of the base metal in alloy is dissipated. The foregoing observations apply to most cases, nevertheless, so familiar have counterfeiters made themselves with the science of metallurgy, that they have produced dangerous counterfeits of both gold and silver coin, of base metals, yet very nearly or exactly the size and weight of the genuine.

Gold coins are sawed asunder and the interior removed, the cavity being then filled with less costly material; sometimes they are bored from the edges, and the holes afterwards plugged with cheap composition. All kinds of coins of the precious metals are dishonestly bored, filed, clipped, sweated, abraded and made light; the criminal operator finding a profit in the considerable portion of bullion thus removed from the several pieces.

The second class of counterfeits of coin, those cast in plaster of paris or other molds, or formed in the same by electrical deposition of metals, are usually very good fac simile representations of the coins used as patterns in the process of their manufacture. The metals from which counterfeits of coins are cast, are various, such as platinum, silver, copper, tin, iron, brass, bronze, nickel, zinc, antimony, bismuth, &c., in different forms of composition. The more common varieties of this class of counterfeits, are made as follows: A complete cast of a genuine coin is taken, in plaster of paris, after the method used in the art of stereotyping, to make a mold. The plaster of paris mold is then moderately baked and filled with whatever base composition is to be used, in a melted state. When

the metal cast becomes sufficiently cool, the mold is taken apart, the casting is removed, and if sound and perfect, finished up and, in general, washed in a solution of silver or electroplated with the same metal. These counterfeits are usually under weight, and being too soft, lack the sonorous ring found in the denser metal of the genuine coin.

For the last few decades, the more scientific counterfeiters have been enabled to make effective use of the electro-galvanic current for the deposition of metals in producing counterfeits of coin. In this process, a matrix is first prepared, by pressing the side of a perfect genuine coin, into lead, or some other soft metal; the same being, perhaps, in a semi fluid state of fusion at the instant. Upon the interior surface of the matrix thus formed, a uniform electro deposit of copper is made, which, in the manner well known to electrotypers and those familiar with the action of the electric current, adapts itself to every feature of the type or variety in the matrix. When the deposit has been made sufficiently thick, the battery is stopped and the disk produced removed, finished and polished. One piece is made for the obverse and one for the reverse of the coin, and these are brazed or soldered together, and the edges finished to imitate the genuine. Otherwise, the counterfeit is deposited entire. Last, the copper piece imitations are electroplated with silver, when they are ready for circulation. The counterfeits of coin made in this way are usually considerably lighter than the genuine, and though of good color, show the fine lines of the device, lettering, &c., rounded and indistinct; moreover, a slight scratch or a little abrasion and wear removes the silver surface, exposing the copper.

GOLD AND SILVER COINS.

All Mutilated Coins are uncurrent. Foreign Coins are not a legal tender.

R. S.—“*Sec. 3585.* The gold coins of the United States shall be a legal tender in all payments at their nominal value, when not below the standard weight and limit of tolerance provided by law for the single piece, and, when reduced in weight below such standard and tolerance, shall be a legal tender at valuation, in proportion to their actual weight.” “*Sec. 3505.* Any gold coins of the United States, if reduced in weight by natural abrasion not more than one-half of one per centum below the standard weight prescribed by law, after a circulation of twenty years, as shown by the date of coinage, and at a ratable proportion for any period less than twenty years, shall be received at their nominal value by the United States Treasury, and its offices, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe for the protection of the Government against fraudulent abrasion or other practices.”

Silver dollars (except the trade dollar) are unlimited legal tender. Silver half dollars, quarter dollars and dimes, since 1879, are a legal tender when offered in sums not exceeding ten dollars. There is no allowance for abrasion or wear; silver coins must be of coinage weight. Silver twenty-cent pieces, half dimes and three-cent pieces, though their coinage is discontinued, are yet a legal tender.

All fractional silver coins and also minor coins, if not mutilated, will be exchanged into lawful money by the U. S. Treasurer or any Assistant-Treasurer, if presented in sums or multiples of \$20; the Treasury Circular also states that reduction by natural abrasion is not considered mutilation. Mutilated U. S. silver coins, when exceeding the amount of three dollars, will be purchased at the Mints as silver bullion at market price of same.

HOW TO DETECT BASE COINS AND COUNTERFEITS.

Coin is tested by its weight, dimensions, appearance, ring and quality of metal. The scale and gauge give the two first; the third is taken by comparison; the last, except in coins of platinum, is to be ascertained by the use of the United States Mint Fluid Coin Tests, constantly used in the United States Mint, and formulas for which are printed herein and on the back of the receipts given to subscribers for DYE'S GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.

To detect base pieces, or counterfeits of standard coins, compare their weight, size, impress, device, color, reeding, ring and general appearance with that of the genuine of the same period and coinage. To further test the piece, if necessary, prick its edge with a knife; if metal is discovered not the color of the genuine the piece is fraudulent or counterfeit. With most people the ring of a coin is a very critical test, provided the coin is balanced upon the end of the finger and struck by another good coin on the surface near the edge; as with some of the counterfeits simply a ring on the counter will not detect them; and, there are also exceptions even in the ring of genuine coins, as the ring may be dead because the planchets were cracked or flawed when being made. To all suspected coins, seeming to be genuine, apply the acid tests, using, of course, for gold coins the gold fluid test, and for silver coins the silver fluid test, taking care to have a clean surface and to touch the worn corner of the edge of the coin, or if very heavily plated reach the body of the piece through a little cut; if the metal exposed is discolored by the chemical action the coin is base or counterfeit. Upon standard or genuine metal the respective fluid test described has no observable effect; but gold or silver of a low grade is soon discolored, and base metal at once made black by its action when properly applied. The fluid test, however, has no effect upon platinum.

Double Eagle.—\$20.

Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1849. Weight, 516 grains; fineness, .900. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, .5 of a grain. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .001; lowest, .899; highest, .901. Coinage commenced, 1850. Unless artificially reduced in weight, should continue current for fifty years from date of coinage. Allowance for natural abrasion, 2.58 grains. Least legally current weight, 513.42 grains. For total amount coined, see page as per index.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE DOUBLE EAGLE.

The Double Eagle of the United States is a broad thick coin, and has, therefore, been tampered with to make a false piece, which Treasury experts declare: "the worst fraud we have to deal with." To effect this, the double eagle is sawed from the edge into two or three parts, leaving the obverse and reverse with all their impressions and inscriptions untouched. The central part is removed by the saw or turning tool, to the value of about \$15, and the cavity filled nearly to the edge of the piece and to the original thickness, with platinum, a very heavy metal, about one-third the value of fine gold. The edge of the disk of platinum is then covered in by a soldered rim of gold; the whole coin thus presenting a genuine surface and being almost without fault as to weight, diameter, thickness and ring. The edge is at last quite perfectly renewed by use of a "murling machine," and the spurious piece is ready for fraudulent circulation. What with the two genuine outsides; the false inside; the new ribbed rim and the solder, there are present no less than four separate pieces and five distinct metals, all joined together with such nicety, that unless put carefully on their guard, none but an expert can tell the spoiled coin from the perfect genuine piece. This method of degradation has been used, not only on double eagles, but, as is more remarkable, on eagles, half eagles, British sovereigns, and even quarter eagles. The platinum filling is sometimes alloyed with silver. The most noticeable defect of this kind of false coin is that—THE "RING" IS NOT PERFECT.

Experts also bore deep holes in the edges of the double eagle, drilling out about seven dollars' worth of gold. The holes are then nearly filled with cheap composition and the opening soldered up with gold. Reeding nicely fixed over. The "ring" of the piece is almost destroyed.

Counterfeits of the Double Eagle have been made from gold excessively alloyed with copper, the surface being gilded or electroplated with gold of standard fineness. The pieces thus produced are either too light or too large, and the color of the surface, especially when worn, is not the same as that of the genuine. Such pieces are not as dangerous as the filled coins.

The dates of the counterfeits of the double eagle are as follows:

1850—Weight, 360 grains, or 156 grains light. Gold fineness, about .500.

1880—Weight, 296 grains; composition metal gold plated. A very poor coin.

Eagle.—\$10.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792. Weight, 270 grains; fineness, .916 $\frac{2}{3}$. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, .5 of a grain. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .001; lowest, .899; highest, .901. Coinage commenced, 1795. Weight changed act of June 28, 1834, to 258 grains. Fineness changed act of June 28, 1834, to .899,225. Fineness changed act of January 18, 1837, to .900. Unless artificially reduced in weight, should continue current for thirty-five years from date of coinage. Allowance for natural abrasion, 1.29 grains. Least legally current weight, 256.71 grains.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE EAGLE.

There are numerous counterfeits of the eagle, either cast of base metal in a mold and gilded, made of gold excessively alloyed with copper or other metals, and surface gilded or washed, or struck of platinum or other metal in a die, and then plated with gold of standard fineness. There are also many pieces of this denomination which have been filled or otherwise made by the same processes used upon the double eagles and half eagles herein described. The eagles coined before 1805 were extensively counterfeited, but specimens of that false issue are rare at this time. From 1805 to 1837, inclusive, no eagles were coined for circulation.

The dates of the counterfeits of the Eagle are as follows:

Dates prior to 1805 extensively counterfeited.

- 1841—Weight, 235.2 grains, or 22.8 grains light weight. Mint mark, O.
 1847—Weight, 252 grains; a good counterfeit. New Orleans mint mark, O.
 1849—Weight, 228 grains; gold excessively alloyed with other metals.
 1855—Weight, 265 grains, platinum heavily gold plated. The acid test has no effect upon platinum, but the light color of the inside metal is easily seen if the edge of the coin is a little worn.
 1861—Weight, 154 grains, or 104 grains light; coin gold plated.
 1877—Weight, 178 grains; plated coin, thicker than the genuine, and has on it letter S, in imitation of the San Francisco mintage.
 1879—Weight, 165 grains: plated coin, the inside metal is like type metal, and which has on it sharp impressions, but the plating fails to adhere to it properly, as the whole plating can be easily peeled off or removed.
 1880—Weight, 150 grains; composition metal gold plated. Letter S.
 1881—A plated coin, date 1881 and light in weight.

Half Eagle.—\$5.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792. Weight, 135 grains; fineness, .916 $\frac{2}{3}$. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, .25 of a grain. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .001; lowest, .899; highest, .901. Coinage commenced, 1795. Weight changed, act of June 28, 1834, to 129 grains. Fineness changed, act of June 28, 1834, to .899,225. Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900. Unless artificially reduced in weight, should continue current for twenty years from date of coinage. Allowance for natural abrasion, .64 of a grain. Least legally current weight, 128.36 grains.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE HALF EAGLE.

There are numerous counterfeits of the half eagle, made in the same way as those of the eagle, and many pieces of this denomination have been filled or otherwise made by the same processes used upon the double eagle and eagle, already described. One piece—a half eagle of date 1844 with silver filling—weighed just 129 grains. Its gold part weighed 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains and was .915 fine; value of gold, \$3.30. Its inside silver planchet weighed 44 grains and was .897 fine; whole value, \$3.40. This same class of half eagles of other dates—1845, 1847, etc.—have been found in some cases to weigh 10 or 12 grains under weight, and in some cases a little over weight; one piece had the obverse gold planchet .902 $\frac{1}{4}$ fine, and the reverse one .901 $\frac{1}{4}$ fine. These coins of silver filling have the inside silver planchet made of a little less than the proper diameter of the coin; so that, after the silver and the two gold planchets are soldered together, the projecting rim of one of the gold plates is bent up to meet the other gold one of correct diameter, and thus it forms the edge of the coin, and making the whole coin of right diameter, when the same is then finished by a blow in a coining-press, and the effect of the blow is visible on the silver planchet. These coins have also about as good a general appearance in every way as the genuine; though rather a dull sound in ringing, but not as if flawed; and where their weight is kept up they are a little thicker than the genuine. There are also half eagles and other denominations of gold coin with a different filling, done in different ways. Some are filled with platinum and are exceedingly dangerous, being of good ring and of the same weight, diameter, and thickness of the genuine coin; such are of later dates, by about fifteen years or more, than the pieces with silver filling just mentioned.

Numerous other counterfeits of the half eagle are struck in well-executed dies, with weight correct, or very nearly so. They are dangerous when new; but if somewhat worn on the edges, they will show the platinum or other metal underneath the plating, while a number of the counterfeits do not vary sufficiently from the genuine to be detected by any of the gauge-scales or "coin detectors" which ignorant or unprincipled dealers advertise as "entirely reliable" and "affording complete protection against counterfeit coin." Those half eagles composed of gold excessively alloyed with copper or other metals will vary from about .800 to .500 fine. One of the latter kind, weighing 67.27 grains, was sent to the director of the Mint for assay, and the composition was found to be gold 493.7 fine, and silver 238 fine, the mixture being alloyed with tin and copper, the value of the precious metals being \$1.37. These coins, however, can easily be detected by hand alone, even in the dark, as such are 63.73 grains, light weight. Those counterfeit half eagles of .800 gold fineness are very deceptive coins; they stain but slightly when tested by the acid test, but such coins nevertheless contain over \$4 worth of gold.

The dates of the counterfeits of the Half-eagle are as follows:

Some dates prior to 1821 are also counterfeited.

- 1821—Eight grains light weight, and also larger in diameter and thicker than genuine coin. In head of Liberty, chin very long. In the word United the capital N is reversed, thus, \mathbb{N} . Intrinsic value of metal, about half that of genuine.
- 1834—Gold excessively alloyed with copper and other metals; a little light in weight.
- 1837—Base metal gold plated; about 50 grains light.
- 1838—Weight, 125 grains, or 4 grains light. Gold value, \$2.75.
- 1839—Base metal gold plated; very light weight.
- 1843—Brass gilt; well executed but very light. Dahlonega, Ga., Mint mark, D. Also, one of mint mark O; a heavily-plated struck piece, $49\frac{1}{2}$ grains light.
- 1844—Platinum, gold plated. No mint mark. Very dangerous if plating is not worn. Counterfeits about 5 grains too light. Some $\frac{1}{2}$ grain too heavy.
- 1844—Weight, 128.9 grains; specific gravity, 15.9, genuine are about 17.20, gold fineness, $805\frac{1}{2}$; silver, 23; value, \$4.47. Reeding faulty but very fair; color good, a trifle yellowish. Examined and assayed at the Philadelphia mint.
- 1845—Value of metal, about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the face value; a good counterfeit, but light weight.
- 1847 } Platinum gold plated; weight same as genuine; ring good; very dangerous until
1848 } worn, when they show the platinum on the edges. The acid test has no effect
- 1851, 1853 } Gold excessively alloyed with copper and other metals; all light weight
1855, 1857 } from 4 to 14 grains.
1858, 1860 }
- 1856—No mint mark; fineness, 704; value, \$3.85; a trifle light weight; reeded edge excellent; copper and silver as alloy
- 1861—Plating thin, no mint mark in imitation of the Philadelphia mintage; light weight, but a well cast piece.
- 1862—Gold fineness, 762; a little light in weight.
- 1869—Platinum well plated with gold; struck piece, and of size and weight nearly correct. Very dangerous when new.
- 1872—No mint mark. Fineness, 848. Weight, 128.8 grains. Value of gold, \$4.70. A very fine counterfeit every way. Reeding is of as good if not a better quality of work than genuine, though of a less number of reeds than is usual. Coin a trifle large in diameter, more convex on the surface, and a very little off color. Ring good.
- 1872 } Gold excessively alloyed; coins a few grains underweight
1875 }
- 1880 } Cast pieces and gilded; weight, but 60.6 grains; proper diameter, but thickness
1881 } greater.
- 1881—Brassy color and weighs 76.5 grains.
- 1881—No mint mark. Weight, 127.4 grains; specific gravity, 16.3; 8-thousandths of an inch too thick; gold fineness, about 800; value of gold, about \$4.38; a struck piece, with reeding irregular; raised edge, or milling very slightly done; some with dimly struck impressions serving the idea of a worn coin, and these coins stain slightly under the acid test. Similar coins of this date, assayed at the Philadelphia mint, proved to be of gold fineness, 798; copper, 153; silver, 38; platinum, 11; value, \$4.43; specific gravity, 16; weight, 128.7 grains, or .3 of a grain below the standard weight.
- 1882—Similar to those of 1881, but the reeding, milling, etc., well executed; fineness, about 800.
- 1882—No mint mark; a plated piece; weight, 103 grains; too thick; coin looks well when new, and on some the reeding is very good.
- 1885—No mint mark. It is said to have been struck up in a die; it has a good appearance, but is light weight.

Three Dollar Piece.—\$3.

Authorized to be coined, act of February 21, 1853. Weight, 77.4 grains; fineness, .900. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, .25 of a grain. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .001; lowest, .899; highest, .901. Coinage commenced, 1854. Unless artificially reduced in weight, should continue current for fifteen years from date of coinage. Allowance for natural abrasion, .38 of a grain. Least legally current weight, 77.02 grains.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE THREE DOLLAR PIECE.

The coinage of three dollar pieces has been, as may be noted, quite limited, yet this denomination of gold coin has been considerably counterfeited, the false coin being struck in a die from base metal, and so perfectly executed as to be dangerous. In color this counterfeit is a close imitation of standard gold, and a careful comparison of the general appearance and device of the false piece with that of the genuine coin is necessary to detect the difference between them. Genuine three dollar pieces are sometimes swedged with fraudulent intent between plates of copper until of the diameter of the half eagle, when, the device and general appearance of the pieces being well preserved, they are placed in rolls among half eagles, and, unless detected, pass for five dollars.

To detect counterfeits of the three dollar piece use the regular tests given under the head of TESTS FOR COIN, as directed in the paragraph entitled HOW TO DETECT BASE GOLD COINS AND COUNTERFEITS.

Quarter Eagle.—\$2½.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792. Weight, 67.5 grains; fineness, .916⅔. Deviation of weight allowed in coinage, .25 of a grain. Deviation of fineness allowed in assay, .001; lowest, .899; highest, .901. Coinage commenced, 1796. Weight changed, act of June 28, 1834, to 64.5 grains. Fineness changed, act of June 28, 1834, to .899,225. Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900. Unless artificially reduced in weight, should continue current for fifteen years from date of coinage. Allowance for natural abrasion, .32 of a grain. Least legally current weight, 64.18 grains.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE QUARTER EAGLE.

There are numerous counterfeits of the quarter eagle, made in the same way as those of the eagle, and even quarter eagle pieces have been filled or otherwise made by the same processes used upon the double eagle and half eagle already described. Quarter eagle filled pieces of date 1843 weigh from 1 to 9 grains light; one piece was a little over weight. Such have on them the letter O, which represents the Mint-mark of the New Orleans Mint.

The dates of the counterfeits of the Quarter-eagle are as follows :

- 1843 } Heavily-plated pieces, about 22 grains light.
 1844 }
 1846—No mint mark. Weight, 48 grains instead of 64½ grains; copper and silver; heavily gilt.
 1851—Weight, 61 grains, or 3½ grains light. The nose of the Goddess of Liberty is very different from that on the genuine coin.
 1852—Gold excessively alloyed with other metals. A little light weight.
 1853—Weight, 42½ grains. No mint mark.
 1856—Below standard fineness, and light weight by a few grains.
 1858—Plated piece. No mint mark. Weight, 45.9 grains.
 1858—Brass. No mint mark. Well struck piece, but 25 grains too light and of brassy color.
 1861—Weight, 42 grains; heavily gold plated.
 1862—Platinum heavily gold plated; full weight and very dangerous unless coin is worn, thus exposing the grey metal especially on the edges.
 1866—Poor coin; fair weight; letters "s" in States reversed.
 1874—Gold, excessively alloyed with copper or other metal. Reeding irregular. Coins about 25 grains too light.
 1879—Weight, 51½ grains; good appearance but no ring.

The Gold Dollar.—\$1.

Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1849. Weight, 25.8 grains; fineness, .900. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, .25 of a grain. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .001; lowest, .899; highest, .901. Coinage commenced, 1849. Unless artificially reduced in weight, should continue current for about thirteen years from date of coinage. Allowance for natural abrasion, only .13 of a grain. Least legally current weight, 25.55 grains.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE GOLD DOLLAR.

The Gold Dollar, of 1849, was .5 of an inch in diameter, and .025 of an inch thick, and coined up to 1854. Counterfeits of the gold dollars of the first pattern are numerous. Gold dollars since 1854 (new pattern) are .55 of an inch in diameter and .018 of an inch thick.

The dates of the counterfeits of the gold dollar are as follows:

1851, 1852, 1853 1854, 1856, 1857, 1861.

Those of date 1854, plated pieces old pattern, and with no mint mark; were 14.2 grains, 15.8 grains and 16.9 grains, instead of 25.8 grains; a fair sample in weight of the counterfeit dollars of nearly all the dates.

U. S. MINT TEST FOR GOLD COIN.

Strong Nitric Acid 6½ drachms.

Muriatic Acid ½ drachm, or 10 m. or drops.

Pure Water 1½ drachm, or 100 m.

TEST FOR SILVER COIN.

Nitrate of Silver 24 grains.

Nitric Acid 10 m. or drops.

Water 1. ounce.

Observe the action of a drop of the fluid test on genuine coin. If the counterfeit coin is heavily plated and not worn scrape the edge before applying the test, then if the coin is of base metal it will at once turn black. See page 39.

For convenience use the regular coin test bottle of hollow stopple, or one having the glass stopple sharp pointed and reaching far down into the bottle. Any Druggist can prepare the compounds at a trifling expense to the purchaser.

TOTAL U. S. COINAGE. From Mint Report of 1889.		GOLD COINAGE.	
		During fiscal year ended June 30, 1889.	Total from 1793 to June 30, 1889.
Double Eagles...	\$19,168,880.00	\$1,060,800,840.00	
Eagles	6,248,800.00	198,604,670.00	
Half Eagles.....	96,825.00	191,683,715.00	
Three Dollars...	165.00	1,612,254.00	
Quarter Eagles..	84,165.00	28,495,385.00	
Dollars.....	6,075.00	19,469,433.00	
Total.....	\$25,543,910.00	\$1,500,656,297.00	
TOTAL U. S. COINAGE. From Mint Report of 1889.		SILVER COINAGE.	
		During fiscal year ended June 30, 1889.	Total from 1793 to June 30, 1889.
Standard Dollars	\$33,793,860.00	\$341,533,888.00	
Half Dollars.....	6,436.00	122,822,414.50	
Quarter Dollars..	114,715.00	38,831,202.25	
Dimes	600,541.40	21,704,516.10	
Total.....	\$34,515,546.40		
Trade Dollars coined to.....	1883	35,965,924.00	
Twenty Cents "	".....1878	271,000.00	
Half Dimes "	".....1873	4,880,219.40	
Three Cents "	".....1873	1,282,087.20	
Grand Total Silver		\$567,291,251.45	
TOTAL U. S. COINAGE. From Mint Report of 1889.		MINOR COINAGE.	
		During fiscal year ended June 30, 1889.	Total from 1793 to June 30, 1889.
Five Cents.....	\$489,020.50	\$9,917,060.90	
Three Cents.....	132.30	940,785.45	
Cents (bronze)...	417,320.41		
Total	\$906,473.21		
Two Cents coined to.....	1872	912,020.00	
Cents (copper) "	".....1857		
Cents (nickel) "	".....1864	8,754,804.06	
Cents (bronze) "	".....date		
Half Cents	".....1866	39,926.11	
Grand Total Minor		\$20,664,596.52	

TOTAL MONEY CIRCULATION.

(EXCLUSIVE OF MINOR COIN.)

For July 1, 1889. (the figures are taken from Report of the Director of the Mint &c.) the total amounts and the different kinds of U. S. money in the United States with the ownership and location of same are shown as follows:—

	Total in U. S. Treas.	In U. S. Treasury. Net Cash.	In National Banks	In Other Banks and in General Circulation.	Total Money.
Gold Coin	\$237,586,792	120,456,563	{ 82,651,610	{ 293,829,958	\$614,068,360
" Certificates.....	36,918,323	.....	{ 69,517,790	{ 47,612,439	.....
Gold Bullion in Treasury...	65,995,145	65,995,145	.....	.....	65,995,145
Silver Dollars.....	279,045,351	21,889,786	{ 6,786,730	{ 47,870,569	333,502,650
" Certificates.....	5,474,181	.....	{ 12,452,057	{ 244,703,508	.....
Subsidiary Silver.....	25,124,672	25,124,672	4,495,681	46,981,483	76,601,836
Silver Bullion in Treasury..	10,444,443	10,444,443	.....	.....	10,444,443
Legal Tender Notes.....	47,196,825	30,241,825	{ 97,456,832	202,027,359	346,681,016
Certificates of Deposit....	240,000	.....	{ 16,955,000	.....	.....
Old Demand Notes.....	.....	.....	.....	56,442	56,442
National Bank Notes.....	4,158,330	4,158,330	27,715,587	179,505,046	211,378,963
Fractional Paper Currency.	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,916,690
Total	\$712,184,062	\$278,310,764	\$318,031,287	\$1,062,386,804	\$1,665,645,545

In the above total amount of money, a certain amount of same is kept from actual circulation and held as security for the above-mentioned notes; and just in the case of the legal tender notes, \$100,000,000 of coin is thus held in the Treasury by the Government.

Standard Silver Dollar.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792. Weight, 416 grains; fineness, .892 & 89-208. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 1.5 grain. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .003; lowest, .897; highest, .903. Coinage commenced, 1794. Weight changed, act of January 18, 1837, to 412.5 grains. Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900. Coinage discontinued, act of February 12, 1873. Total amount coined previous to act of February 12, 1873, \$8,045,838. Coinage re-authorized, act of February 28, 1878; a new pattern, but same weight and fineness as dollars of 1837 and subsequent years. For total amount coined see page as per index.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE STANDARD SILVER DOLLAR.

Various dates up to 1873 were counterfeited. They were generally composed of compound metal or brass, having a keen ring like glass, and unless silver plated and unused were of a brazen color, yet near the proper weight and specific gravity. Others of like dates were of white metal but not so perfect, being underweight or oversized.

All dates since 1878 are counterfeited. There are innumerable kinds and quantities of counterfeit dollars. Many white metal coins of these dates, nearly the size of the genuine coin, have an excellent impress, good color, and fine general appearance when fresh from the mold; but very soon assuming a leaden spotted color after being handled, unless well covered with silver. Most of these coins are from 95 to 125 grains too light, a light weight that can be readily detected by hand alone without the aid of scales. Some of them are of right size, others a little too thick to pass through the ordinary slots or gauges used for detecting the improper diameter and thickness of coins. Many of them plainly show the imperfections usual with molded coins, having spots of a rough sande appearance, with figures and letters, with the centers of same filled up with the metal, or parts not clean cut like the impressions from a die, while numbers of them have the reeding poor and imperfect, and ring very bad. One dollar coin of date 1884, with no mint mark, weighs, however, 347 grains, or 65½ grains too light; it has a short, sharp ring, is a little too thick to pass through the ordinary gauges, and its reeding runs diagonally across its edge. Those dollars made from German silver are very light weight, and if new are so heavily plated with silver as to resist the acid coin test, unless deeply scraped before applying the acid.

Dangerous dollars of date 1883, no mint mark, weigh 360 grains, or about 50 grains too light; heavily plated with standard silver; fine general appearance in every way; have a fair ring; are about 260 fine or contain 15 or 20 cents of silver; the size is correct by the ordinary gauges.

Other dangerous dollars of date 1883, no mint mark, are heavily plated, weigh 378½ grains, some only 30 grains too light; general appearance as good as genuine; specific gravity 8.40, genuine are 10.20 to 10.30; ring good on a counter, but not the true ring when balanced upon the finger. One dated 1884 is of same class of coin, weighing 375.4 grains. In size none of this class can be detected by the ordinary slots or gauges, though the counterfeits are a little too thick but not on the edge. Weigh, ring, or scrape and apply the acid test and pay little attention to dates as all are counterfeited.

A few molded dollars date 1882, no mint mark, weigh 460 grains, 47½ grains too much; for diameter they are a little too small; for thickness they will pass through ordinary gauges for same; thinly plated; ring poor.

NOTE—Old silver dollars of certain dates command high premiums, especially the following:—Date 1794; obverse, profile of Liberty facing right; reverse, eagle in a wreath, and on the edge of coin, "one dollar or unit . . . hundred cents." Date 1798; obverse, bust of Liberty facing right, with 13 or 15 stars; reverse, small eagle on clouds in a wreath. Date 1804; obverse, bust of Liberty facing right; reverse, national arms, etc. Date 1836—C. Gobrecht—stars on reverse: also 1836 and 1839—star on obverse only, obverse, Liberty seated facing right; reverse, flying eagle. Dates 1851, 1852, 1854, 1858; obverse, Liberty seated facing right; reverse, eagle standing, and without words "In God we trust." This motto was put on our coins only since 1866. Alterations of dates are numerous. Thus, 1850 and 1853 have been altered to 1851 and 1852, and 1801 changed to 1804, as the latter, if genuine, would probably be worth six or seven hundred dollars.

With dollars of 1878, those with nine leaves on olive branch, and eagle with 8 tail feathers have been represented to be worth anywhere from two to twelve dollars; but the fact is thousands of them were coined, though if such coins are in good condition, uncirculated, they may be sold to those who want them for about 75 cents premium, and the same way with those coins of 1878 having but 7 feathers in eagle's tail. Those of 1878 are of uniform value with the coinage of succeeding years, and all proofs, or even uncirculated coins, are worth a small premium to those who want them.

The coinage of the Silver Dollar began 1794, free coinage and a full legal tender, and up to 1836, but \$1,439,517 of the piece had been coined. No more silver dollars were coined until 1836, when \$1000 were coined. In 1838 only pattern pieces were coined. In 1839, \$300 were coined. In 1849 \$61,005 were coined, and the coinage continued in moderate sums every year until 1858, when 100 silver dollars were coined, unless proof pieces. Larger amounts were coined the succeeding years until 1873, when the coinage was discontinued. Again re-authorized February 28, 1878, as a legal tender to any amount, but bullion purchased at market rates and coinage limited, a new pattern of the silver dollar was provided, and coinage of the same resumed, and up to October 1st of the same year, \$18,250,000 of the new pattern were coined.

Trade Dollar.

Authorized to be coined, act of February 12, 1873. Weight, 420 grains; fineness, .900. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 1.5 grain. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .003; lowest, .897; highest, .903. Only "proofs" were struck of date 1873. Coinage commenced, 1874. Trade dollars are a legal coin but not now a legal tender. Demonetized July 22, 1876, and the Secretary authorized to limit the coinage thereof. Amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1876, \$15,418,450. Coinage suspended by Secretary of the Treasury, February 22, 1878. Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1878, \$35,959,360. Proof pieces executed during the calendar year 1879, \$1,541, in 1880, \$1,987; and in 1881, \$960, etc., etc., up to 1884.

By Act of March 3, 1887, and their value was then about 80 cents, they were redeemed dollar for dollar until Sept. 3, 1887. The amount so redeemed was \$7,689,036. Said Act then also repealing all laws for their coinage and issuance.

For present value, see coins and notes of the world, as per index

COUNTERFEITS OF THE TRADE DOLLAR.

The Trade Dollar of all dates has been variously, repeatedly and extensively counterfeited. They are mostly of type metal, and many were circulated in the East Indies, China, Japan and other countries, and are usually from 95 to 130 grains light. Some of the counterfeits are of excellent ring and good general appearance, but very soon show the dark color after being handled; and some have a smooth, greasy, or quicksilver feeling when rubbed between the thumb and fingers.

A few of the counterfeits weigh 417 grains, or only 3 grains too light. They are of silver excessively allowed with other metals, and have a ring somewhat defective. Apply the acid test.

NOTE.—The trade dollar was authorized by act of February 12, 1873, a legal coin of the United States, a legal tender in all sums not exceeding \$5, and the only silver dollar then authorized to be coined, as the standard dollar coinage was thereby repealed. At the time of the above authorizing act neither silver nor gold was in full use as money in the United States, unless west of the Rocky Mountains, where trade dollars were first put in circulation, the currency at other places being upon a paper basis. The gold dollar was then quoted here at about \$1.14, while a trade dollar would then be worth as silver bullion about \$1.16, and would cost about $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents to coin it; including coinage, and if quoted in gold at London price, it would then be worth about \$1.04 in gold. Specie resumption was January 1, 1879.

The trade dollar, when thus authorized, was intended for exportation abroad; especially to China, Japan, and other Oriental countries, where, in competition with the Mexican silver dollar, which it excels in intrinsic value as bullion, by (.002) two-tenths of a cent, the trade dollar had a popular circulation; and thus making a foreign market for American silver. The joint resolution of Congress of July 22, 1876, demonetizing the trade dollar is in these words: "That the trade dollar shall not hereafter be a legal tender, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to limit from time to time the coinage thereof to such an amount as he may deem sufficient to meet the export demand for the same." At this time of demonetization of coin, gold was quoted in paper at about \$1.03; but silver bullion if quoted in gold at the London price only—at an average of $52\frac{3}{4}$ pence, though the highest quotation in 1876 was $58\frac{1}{2}$, and the lowest $46\frac{3}{4}$ pence—would show the bullion in the trade dollar to be worth about 91 cents in gold. On October 15, 1877, the trade dollar coinage was discontinued at the mint at Philadelphia, though afterwards coined at the mints in the west, but finally suspended February 22, 1878. The present average bullion value of full weight trade dollars is noted in list of coins and notes of the commercial nations of the world as per index.

Half Dollar.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792. Weight, 208 grains; fineness, .892 & 89-208. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 1.5 grain. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .003; lowest, .897; highest, .903. Coinage commenced, 1794. Weight changed, act of January 18, 1837, to 206.25 grains. Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900. Weight changed, act of February 21, 1853, to 192 grains. Weight changed, act of February 12, 1873, to 12.5 grams, which are equal to 192.90+ grains.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE HALF DOLLAR.

The Half Dollar has been fearfully counterfeited; false half dollars of every kind may be found of almost any date since they were first coined. Very dangerous counterfeits of the silver half dollars are of dates 1841, 1842, 1843, 1860, 1872, 1876 and 1877, all these are made of compound metal or brass, struck in a die, and heavily silver plated; they are generally well executed, having a fair impress, and are of good color when new; when the plating is somewhat worn they present a brazen color, and all have a sharp, keen ring like glass; some of those dated 1841, 1842 and 1872, are the exact size and weight of the genuine half dollar, and can not be detected by a scale or gauge. One piece, dated 1876, is a minute trifle oversize, and but 1.4 grain light weight. Another struck piece, of same date, with no mint mark, weighs 201.7 grains, or 8.8 grains overweight: the reading is well done; general appearance good, but the letters a little defective, especially the word "Liberty" on the shield of the Goddess of Liberty; when worn the coin shows the brass metal underneath the plating; and is a little too thick to pass through the ordinary gauges. One dated 1877 is but very little oversize and but 7.7 grains light.

Well made counterfeits, of a composition of silver, copper and zinc, and intrinsically worth about 17 cents, have been passed in great numbers, though from 7 to 10 grains light weight. Others of German or nickel silver, and sometimes silver plated, are handsome pieces, but light weight unless oversized; one of these, dated 1823, having the lettered rim, is an excellent imitation; one also dated 1830, with the lettered edge, weighs 191 grains, or is 17 grains too light, and has a false ring. A counterfeit half dollar, dated 1868, weighs 191 grains, or but 1 grain too light; it is of proper thickness, but a little too large in diameter. Another one of same date, mint mark S, weighs 13.6 grains too heavy; it is .025 inch too small in diameter, .018 inch too thick, and of .784 fineness. The reeding on this coin is irregular and shallow, surface of coin greasy; specific gravity 10.07, should be 10.30.

Coins made in a mould of white metal, or of type, or other metal, are of every date, and many of them, when new, are of a good color, as well as a good appearance if well moulded; but all have a dull ring, or one unlike that of the genuine coin, and weigh from 22 to 58 grains underweight. Some are of right size, others a little too thick to enter the ordinary gauges used for size of coins; one, however, of proper size by these gauges, and dated 1862, with Mint mark S, weighs but 19 grains underweight; it has a good appearance, fair reeding, a little sharper glass like ring than genuine when balanced upon the end of the finger, but on a counter the ring is excellent.

Quarter Dollar.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792. Weight, 104 grains; fineness, .892 & 89-208. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 1.5 grain. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .003; lowest, .897; highest, .903. Coinage commenced, 1796. Weight changed, act of January 18, 1837, to 103.125 grains. Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900. Weight changed, act of February 21, 1853, to 96 grains. Weight changed, act of February 12, 1873, to 6.25 grams, which are equal to 96.45+ grains.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE QUARTER DOLLAR.

The Quarter Dollar has been extensively counterfeited, and the false pieces are of almost every date, since it has been coined. The most dangerous counterfeits are dated 1858 and 1860, of compound metal or brass, struck in a die, and heavily silver plated, having the exact weight of the genuine coin. One dangerous piece, dated 1853, upon assay, was found to consist of a composition partly iron; it was heavily silver-plated, had a fair ring, varied but little from the true size, but was somewhat light. One piece, of date 1861, having a fair appearance of genuine silver but a little sharper ring, is of 15 grains underweight. Counterfeits of the quarter dollars of 1857 and 1861, have been common, being made of a composition consisting mostly of tin. Others of various dates have been made of soft, base metal, or composition, some of lead; such pieces are from 20 to 30 grains light.

Twenty Cent Piece.

Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1875. Weight, 5 grams, which are equal to 77.16+ grains; fineness, .900. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 1.5 grain. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .003; lowest, .897; highest, .903. Coinage commenced, 1875. Coinage discontinued, act of May 2, 1878. Total amount coined, \$271,000.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE TWENTY CENT PIECE.

Very few counterfeits of the Twenty Cent piece have been put in circulation.

Dime.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792. Weight, 41.6 grains; fineness, .892 & 89-208; value, 10 cents. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 1.5 grain. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .003; lowest, .897; highest, .903. Coinage commenced, 1796. Weight changed, act of January 18, 1837, to 41.25 grains. Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900. Weight changed, act of February 21, 1853, to 38.4 grains. ● Weight changed, act of February 12, 1873, to 2.5 grams, which are equal to 38.58+ grains.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE DIME.

Counterfeits of the Dime are numerous and of various dates. False dimes of compound metal or brass, struck in a die and silver washed or plated, dated 1848, have been passed freely. Counterfeits, made of soft white metal, some of them at least, are, in appearance, close imitations of the genuine coin, and so far almost defy detection. A false dime, of 1875, made of antimony, lead and zinc, has all the bright color and fine appearance of a newly struck genuine coin. False dimes, of various dates, are in circulation; many are poor, but some are well executed, good impress, fair color when new, but if worn, soon become brazen, tin-like, or leaden in color, besides being generally underweight or oversized; they usually weigh from 3 to 12 grains light, and, if of the cheap, soft metal, can be bent or even broken by the fingers. One dime, of date 1884, is about proper size, has excellent reeding, and weighs $36\frac{1}{2}$ grains, or only 2 grains light.

Half Dime.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792. Weight, 20.8 grains; fineness, .892 & 89-208; value, 5 cents. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 1.5 grain. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .003; lowest, .897; highest, .903. Coinage commenced, 1794. Weight changed, act of January 18, 1837, to 20.625 grains. Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900. Weight changed, act of February 21, 1853, to 19.2 grains. Coinage discontinued, act of February 12, 1873. Total amount coined, \$4,906,946.90.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE HALF DIME.

Very few counterfeits of the Half Dime have been put in circulation.

Silver Three Cent Piece.

Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1851. Weight, 12.375 grains; fineness, .750. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, .5 of a grain. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .003; lowest, .897; highest, .903. Coinage commenced, 1851. Weight changed, act of March 3, 1853, to 11.52 grains. Fineness changed, act of March 3, 1853, to .900. Coinage discontinued, act of February 12, 1873. Total amount coined, \$1,281,850.20.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE SILVER THREE CENT PIECE.

Counterfeits of the Silver Three Cent piece were once quite numerous, made of compound metal or brass, struck in a die and silver washed, they are generally close imitations of genuine, and, when new, well calculated to deceive.

MINOR COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.

R. S.—“Sec. 3587. The minor coins of the United States shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding 25 cents in any one payment.”

If mutilated, there is no provision for the redemption of minor coins. See also under the head of GOLD AND SILVER COINS.

FIVE CENT—(NICKEL).

Authorized to be coined, act of May 16, 1866. Weight, 77.16 grains; copper, 75 per cent.; nickel, 25 per cent. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 3 grains. Deviation allowed in metal, 2.5 per cent. of nickel; (actual, much less.) Coinage commenced, 1866. New pattern in 1883, at first without, and afterwards with the word “cents” thereon.

COUNTERFEITS.—Very fine counterfeits of the Nickel Five Cent piece, of the old pattern, have been made and struck in a die; they are of the same color, weight and alloy of the genuine, and almost defy detection. Other fine counterfeits of this piece are numerous. Struck pieces, of date 1875, are of good color, of true weight, but imperfect in the lettering, especially in the words “States of,” as the letters S and O too closely join each other.

Other fine struck pieces, many of good color, and of different dates, weigh from 66 to 74½ grains; they are all slightly imperfect in the form or spacing of the letters on the obverse side of the coin.

With numerous counterfeits of both the old and new pattern, cast in a mold, most of them lack the sharp, distinct impress given by a good die to genuine coin, and being rough and of a leaden color, they become black and dirty in appearance, and usually weigh from 60 to 75 grains; a few, however, weigh 78½ grains.

THREE CENT—(NICKEL).

Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1865. Weight, 30 grains; copper, 75 per cent.; nickel, 25 per cent. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 2 grains. Deviation allowed in metal, 2.5 per cent. of nickel; (actual, much less.) Coinage commenced, 1865.

COUNTERFEITS.—Counterfeits of the Nickel Three Cent piece are very numerous, and some of them well calculated to deceive. One dated 1865, is a fair counterfeit, while others are inferior; being cast pieces, they lack the sharp, distinct impress given by the die to a genuine coin, and being rough, soon become black and dirty in appearance.

TWO CENT—(BRONZE).

Authorized to be coined, act of April 22, 1864. Weight, 96 grains; copper, 95 per cent.; tin and zinc, 5 per cent. Coinage commenced, 1864. Coinage discontinued, act of February 12, 1873. Total amount coined, \$912,020.00.

ONE CENT—(COPPER).

Authorized to be coined, act of July 6, 1787. Coined for the United States, by James Arvis, at New Haven, Conn. Authorized to be coined, (by the United States Mint,) act of April 2, 1792. Weight, 264 grains; copper. Weight changed, act of January 14, 1793, to 238 grains. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 2 grains. Coinage commenced, 1793. Weight changed, by Proclamation of the President, January 26, 1796, in conformity with the act of March 3, 1795, to 168 grains. Coinage discontinued, act of February 21, 1857. Total amount coined, \$1,562,887.44.

ONE CENT—(NICKEL).

Authorized to be coined, act of February 21, 1857. Weight, 7½ grains; copper, 88 per cent.; nickel, 12 per cent. Coinage commenced, 1857. Coinage discontinued, act of April 22, 1864. Total amount coined, \$2,007,720.00.

ONE CENT—(BRONZE).

Authorized to be coined, act of April 22, 1864. Weight, 48 grains; copper, 95 per cent.; tin and zinc, 5 per cent. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 2 grains. Coinage commenced, 1864.

HALF CENT—(COPPER).

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792. Weight, 132 grains; copper; "Not a legal tender." Weight changed, act of January 14, 1793, to 104 grains. Coinage commenced, 1793. Weight changed, by Proclamation of the President, January 26, 1796, in conformity with the act of March 3, 1795, to 84 grains. Coinage discontinued, act of February 21, 1857. Total amount coined, \$39,926.11.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE CENT AND HALF CENT.

Even the cents of each kind, as well as the half cents, have been counterfeited, and the small copper and bronze currency extensively corrupted. The counterfeits of the copper cent are excellent copper imitations, and were struck from dies, originally made for the purpose of manufacturing copies of unique and rare cents of such dates as commanded high premiums among collectors, numismatologists and antiquarians. False cents, imitations of the genuine copper coin, have also been cast of various metals, but these pieces are generally rough and poor copies, some of them being of brass or of white metals, evidently executed by workmen merely to show their skill in the art of "found-
ing." The counterfeits of the half cent are of the same general character as those of the cent. Cast pieces, in imitation of the nickel cent, are either of a leaden or brazen color, and usually weigh from 55 to 60 grains. Fair counterfeits, in imitation of the bronze cent, are made of pure copper, and struck in a die, but the color of the metal will generally distinguish such.

PUBLIC DEBT OF U. S.: JAN. 1, 1890:

Interest-Bearing Debt.

TITLE OF LOAN AND AUTHORIZING ACT.	RATE per ct.	WHEN REDEEMABLE	ACCRUED INTEREST.	TOTAL PRINCIPAL	INTEREST DUE AND UNPAID.
Funded Ln, 1891, July, '70, Jan., '71	4½	Sept. 1, 1891..	\$455,128 87	\$121,367,700 00	\$305,686 01
Funded Ln, 1907, July, '70, Jan., '71	4	July 1, 1907..	6,297,957 00	629,795,700 00	825,273 33
Refunding Certificates, Feb. 26, 1879	4	.....	1,105 50	110,550 00	46,431 00
Navy-Pension Fund, July 23, 1868...	3	.....	210 000 00	14,000,000 00	
Bonds to Pac. Railroads, July '62 & '64		.....	1,938,705 36	64,623,512 00	8,159 96
Aggregate of Interest-bearing Debt.....			8,902,896 73	829,897,462 00	1,185,550 30

Debt on which Interest has ceased since Maturity.

		MATURED.		
Old Debt, Various, prior to 1858.....	1-10 to 6..	Prior to Jan. 1, 1861....	\$151,920 26	\$62,869 27
Loan of 1847, Jan. 28, 1847.....	6.....	Dec. 31, 1867.....	1,250 00	22 00
Texan Indemnity Stock, Sep. 9, 1850	5.....	Dec. 31, 1864.....	20,000 00	2,945 00
Loan of 1858, June 14, 1858.....	5.....	After Jan. 1, 1874.....	2,000 00	125 00
Loan of 1860, June 22, 1860.....	5.....	Jan. 1, 1871.....	10,000 00	600 00
5-20's of 1862, Feb. 25, 1862 (called)...	6.....	Dec. 1, 1871, and later..	252,700 00	1,288 71
5-20's of 1864, June 30, 1864 (called)...	6.....	Nov. 13, 1875, and later	44,050 00	281 38
5-20's of 1865, Mar. 3, 1865 (called)...	6.....	Feb. 15, 1876, and later	27,350 00	1,313 05
10-40's of 1864, Mar. 3, 1864 (called)...	5.....	July 9, 1879, and later..	57,600 00	2,930 23
Consols of 1865, Mar. 3, 1865 (called)	6.....	Aug. 21, 1877, and later	144,300 00	2,192 39
Consols of 1867, Mar. 3, 1865 (called)	6.....	April 1, 1879, and later	252,250 00	3,066 74
Consols of 1868, Mar. 3, 1865 (called)	6.....	July 4, 1879.....	66,700 00	3 180 15
Loan of Feb., 1861, Feb. 8, 1861.....	6.....	Dec. 31, 1880.....	6,000 00	1,580 00
Fd Ln, '81, July '70, Jan. '71 (called)	5.....	May 21, 1881, and later	46,750 00	121 15
Fd Ln, '81, July '70, Jan. '71 (called)	5 cont. 3½	Dec. 23, 1882, and later.	34,450 00	3,633 30
Oregon War Debt, Mar. 2, 1861.....	6.....	July 1, 1881.....	2,550 00	616 50
Loan of 1861, July & Aug., 1861.....	6.....	June 30, 1881.....	86,900 00	917 00
Loan '61, July & Aug., 1861 (called)	6 cont. 3½	Dec. 21, 1881, and later.	36,250 00	148 71
Loan of 1863 ('81's), Mar. 3, 1863.....	6.....	June 30, 1881.....	14,300 00	518 40
Loan '63 ('81's), Mar. 3, '63 called...	6 cont. 3½	Aug. 1, 1882, and later.	2,950 00	38 93
Loan of 1882, July 12, 1882 (called)...	3.....	Dec. 1, 1883, and later..	183,100 00	4,517 25
Treasury Notes of 1861, Mar. 2, 1861..	6.....	March 1, 1863.....	2,500 00	364 50
Seven-thirties of 1861, July 17, 1861.	7 3-10.....	Aug. 19 and Oct. 1, 1864	10,800 00	756 89
1-year Notes of 1863, Mar. 3, 1863...	5.....	Various dates in 1866..	34,085 00	1,716 35
2-year Notes of 1863, Mar. 3, 1863...	5.....	Various dates in 1866..	28,400 00	1,181 50
Comp'd-int. Note, Mar. '63, June '64	6.....	June '67, and May '68..	183,050 00	37,781 11
7-30's of 1864-5, June '64, Mar. '65....	7 3-10.....	Aug '67, Jne. & July '68	130,450 00	16,869 16
Cert's of Indebtedness, Mar. '62 & '68	6.....	Various dates in 1866..	4,000 00	253 48
Temporary Loan, June 30, 1864.....	4 to 6....	October 15, 1866.....	2,980 00	244 19
3 p.e. Cert's, Mar. '67, July, '68 (call)	3.....	Feb. 28, 1873.....	5,000 60	394 31
Aggregate of Debt on which Interest has ceased since Maturity..			1,844,625 26	111,966 65

Debt bearing no Interest.

Old Demand Notes..	July 17, 1861; Feb. 12, 1862.....	\$56,442 50	
Legal-tender Notes..	Feb. 25, 1862; July 11, 1862; March 3, 1863.....	346,681,016 00	
Certific'ts of Deposit.	June 8, 1872.....	\$ 9,570,000 00	
	Less amount held in Treasurers' cash....	570,000 00	9,000,000 00
Gold Certificates....	March 3, 1863, and July 12, 1882.....	154,301,989 00	
	Less amount held in Treasurers' cash....	31,316,100 00	122,985,889 00
Silver Certificates...	Feb. 28, 1878.....	285,202,039 00	
	Less amount held in Treasurers' cash....	2,252,966 00	282,949,073 00
Fractional Currency.	July 17, '62; March 3, '63; June 30, '64....	15,290,066 47	
Less amount estimated as lost or destroyed, act June 1879.....		8,375,934 00	6,914,132 47
Aggregate of Debt bearing no Interest.....		768,586,552 97	

CASH IN TREASURY.

Gold held for gold certificates....	\$122,985,889 00
Silver held for silver certificates..	282,949,073 00
U. S. notes held for cert. of deposit	9,000,000 00
Cash held for mat'd debt and int.,	12,085,038 94
Fractional currency.....	999 13
Total available.....	427,021,000 07
Reserve for redemption of notes..	100,000,000 00
Fractional Silver & minor coins..	22,011,702 72
Certificates held as cash.....	34,139,066 00
Net cash balance on hand.....	30,595,142 51
Total cash by Treas. gen. acc't..	\$613,766,911 30

Total Principal \$1,600,328,840 23
Total Interest..... 10,240,413 68

Total Debt 1,610,569,053 91
Less cash available and reserve..... 527,021,000 07
Debt, less available cash items..... 1,083,548,053 84
Net cash in Treasury..... 30,595,142 51
Debt, less cash in Treas., Jan. 1, '90. 1,052,952,911 33
Debt, less cash in Treas, Dec. 1, '89. 1,056,081,004 72
Decrease of Debt during the month. 3,128,093 39
Decrease of Debt since June 30, '89.. 23,693,710 12

SINKING FUND

RAILWAY.	Int. paid by U. S.			Cr. by Transp'n. Cr. by Cash.	
				Bonds.	Cash.
Central Pacific.....	\$32,771,198 47	\$5,959,039 37	\$658,283 26	\$3,371,000 00	\$7,808 37
Kansas ".....	8,398,413 09	3,751,289 73			
Union ".....	34,762,994 73	12,181,682 06	438,409 53	7,989,650 00	61,549 11
Gen. Branch U. P.....	2,125,808 26	405,418 73	6,926 91		
Western Pacific.....	2,377,650 54	9 367 00			
Sioux City & Pacific.....	2,050,492 69	159,523 19			

Stolen United States Bonds.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 1, 1890.

Registered Bonds of the following Acts, numbers, and denominations are caveated upon the Books of this Department at this date, viz:

ACT OF JANUARY 28, 1847.
 \$200 each—1620 1710 2132 2270 2271
 2455.
 300 each—1697 1698 1699.
 500 each—2987 3085.
 1000 each—7422 7598 7599 8430.
 5000 each—3044.

ACT OF FEBRUARY 8, 1861.
 \$1000 each—43 44 2749 5221 6125.
 5000 each—2280.

ACT OF MARCH 2, 1861, "OREGON WAR."
 \$50 each—270.
 100 each—276 682.
 500 each—1014 1089.

ACT OF JULY 17, 1861.
 \$50 each—1181 1267.
 \$100 each—30 31 888 5928 5930 6451 8069
 8070 8071 8072.
 500 each—933 1394 1867 4303 6848.
 1000 each—2463 2533 6833 6861 8081
 8713 9102 11429 18114 20341
 23670 26541 26542 26543 26544
 29278 29413 29414 30259 30260
 36901.

5000 each—6195 8438 8761 10860.
 10000 each—9276 to 9295 inclusive 11138
 11452 12800.

Act of July 17, 1861, continued at 3½ per cent.
 \$100 each—14457 16232.
 500 each—10472 10915.
 1000 each—50879 50880 54259 54260
 54261 54262 54263 54545
 54546 54547

5000 each—17254.
 10000 each—35208.

ACT OF FEBRUARY 25, 1862.
 \$50 each—1177.
 100 each—1299 1748 1749 1750 1869
 to 1874 inclusive 2787 3547
 3549 4627 4931 5021 5168
 5169 5170 6029 6030 6662
 6663 7527 7528 9500 14113
 14114 14201.

500 each—375 1273 3460 4323 7636
 7921 8051 8430.

1000 each— 2633 2634 3308 3309
 3310 5893 9023 to 9028 in-
 clusive 12110 12111 14243
 20320 to 20327 inclusive
 20377 20378 23429 23430 23431
 23559 23560 24150 26490 26491
 26492 26493 27666 27780 27781
 27782 32721 32832 33192 33324
 34814 34815 37910.

5000 each—323 1635 3796 9587.
 10000 each—318 12813

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1863.
 \$50 each—99.
 100 each—3089 3460.
 500 each—388 389.
 1000 each—234 235 236 3066 9541
 9542 9543 9544 10185 10896.
 10000 each—4605 4606.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1864, 10-40's.
 \$ 50 each—960.
 100 each—1582 to 1585 inclusive 7405
 8977 8978 10794 10795 10796.
 500 each—5834.
 1000 each—1785 2493 13247 13248 16109.
 5000 each—6329 7696 7697.
 10000 each—8744 to 8763 inclusive
 11658 18903 to 18942 inclusive.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD 1868's.
 \$5000 each—310.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, 1868's.
 5000 each—1465.
 10000 each.—1864.

ACT OF JUNE 30, 1864.
 \$100 each—1502 1503 1504.
 500 each—709 1699.
 1000 each—4143 4144 7813 7814 7815
 7816 8801 10450
 5000 each—2275.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865, MAY AND NOVEMBER.
 \$100 each—389 390 2405 2406 4738.
 500 each—839 871 2998 3719.
 1000 each—645 646 798 2543 2544
 3579 3580 7842 7843 13836
 13837.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865—JULY, 1865, CONSOLS.
 \$50 each—1211 1212 1242 1244 1245
 1246.
 100 each—946 1008 2383 2384 2385
 2619 12229 12231 13767 13768
 13769 13774 14256 14288 15604
 15605 15692 15693 15694.
 500 each—1905 1906 1985 2047 7013
 8597 8598 8646.

1000 each—1293 3489 6331 14372 15111
 16331 16332 16959 16960 17004
 17005 18878 18879 18880 20033
 22099 22100 22101 22436 to
 22449 inclusive 25234 25235
 28157 28158 30517 30690 31021
 31303 31304 36717.
 5000 each—461 2667 2668 4987.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865—1867, CONSOLS.
 \$50 each—353 2444 2654.
 100 each—588 589 590 591 1445
 2751 2752 2753 2776 2777
 3528 6687 7323 7324 8392
 8393 14722 14723 15391 16069
 16070 16071 20801 22261 22262
 22263 22264.

500 each—999 1968 1982 3515 3964 4914
 5162 5347 6255 6256 6257 6258
 7102 8208 82559446 9788 10854
 \$1000 ---2357 3358 5959 11103 11104 11105
 11624 11646 11654 12208 12211
 12214 12215 12506 12689 12690
 12691 14316 to 14325 inclusive
 16413 18434 18435 18937 18938
 23830 23831 23832 23833 30748
 33463 36642 42500.

5000 each---182 503 3625 12236.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865-1868. CONSOLS.

\$500 each---355 1291 1313 1518 1527 1748.

1000 each---1062 1286 1287 1288 2828
4 4846 4847 5558 5560
5561 5562 5563 5564

5000 each---1280 1293.

10000 each---204 206 207 208 209 225

ACT OF JULY, 14, 1870, 5% FUNDED LOAN.

\$100 each---792 6727

500 each---4203.

1000 each---3248 4710 4711 4712 17880 17881.

5000 each---12194

10000 each---13486 to 13495 inclusive 18038 18081.

50000 each---165 166 643 644 645 646 737 738.

ACT OF JULY 14, 1870, 5% FUNDED LOAN CONTINUED AT 3 1/2%.

\$100 each---8009 8010 8011 8587.

500 each---3846 4074 5602.

1000 each---17434.

ACT OF JULY 14, 1870, 4 1/2% FUNDED LOAN.

\$50 each---144 3671.

100 each---2566 2567 2573 2574 14388 14389 14390 14548 14549 16828 17244 17591 17592 18051 18052 18053 18054 21351 23466 23467 28078 32887 32888.

500 each---319 680 3462 3585 3586 4846 5696 6154 7283 7460 7728 7833 8079 8301 11510 11597 13331

1000 each---3976 3977 3978 5566 14327 16884 19820 19821 20667 20668 21161 22792 24605 24606 24607.

5000 each---4944 9733.

ACT OF JULY 14, 1870, 4% FUNDED LOAN

\$50 each---1147 1425 1426 2148 2390 3041 3074 3123 3681 4611 5633 8575 9636 9709 11189 11581 14296 15393 15645 16395 17617 19133 20067 20164 21547 22222 22860 23468 26754 27577 28318

100 each---2432 2562 2924 2925 3211 4542 4543 4557 4765 7869 to 7872 inclusive 8622 8823 8868 8869 8870 8871 10058 10060 10139 10140 10141 10142 12473 12474 12475 12476 13624 13625 14259 14260 14439 14648 14649 14789 14790 16036 16344 16345 16512 16513 16514 21438 22374 24516 24517 25147 25148 25280 25973 26331 26786 33396 33397 35697 37515 39683 39684 40162 to 40166 inclusive 40729 40730 40731 40732 42283 44769 44803 44804 44805 44806 44807 45606 47857 50571 50572 52040 52041 52042 52442 54282 54297 54482 55406 55407 55408 58273 50274 58850 60272 63202 63944 63945 65662 66521 66522 67969 71145 72370 73958 77898 77948 79900 79901 82560 83419 83420 83421 83422 83867

83868 83869 83870 86306 86307 86308 86626 86627 86628 88283 88412 88413 89187 89188 89336 89337 89338 91288 93425 93426 94560 94708 98903 98904 98905 100770 101241 101242 101243 101244 103665 103666 103667 103668 104256 105255 106169 106935 106936 107099 107190 107192 107193 110208 112584 112585 112586 113364 113365 113366 116666 116667 117355 118276 118283 122086 122256 122257 122290 122291 122292 122293 124516 124517 124518 125009 125010 125011 126432 126433 130607 131488 131592 131593 136842 137203 137206 137207 137208 137209 139067 139068 139069 139070 139173 139174 139175 139176 141694 143766 144647 144648 144738 144739 149680 149681 151069 153263 153264 153265 153266 154166 157028 157029 160210 160211 163718 166319 166320 166321 166322.

500 each---2114 2871 2872 6545 6619 6658 7252 8286 8600 10871 12927 12959 13249 13479 13700 16740 16741 16826 16827 16828 16829 18924 19959 22559 23016 23734 25071 26128 26656 26985 27190 27191 27192 27193 27194 29302 30236 32572 34285 36072 37450 38903 39008 41099 41639 41640 41641 41642 41825 43893 45716 48311 50469 51641 53224 53466 to 53473 inclusive 54623 58001 61041 61437 61511 61512 66063 66308 70217.

1000 each---1907 to 1912 inclusive 6092 6093 6094 9104 13646 13832 15809 16506 21147 21353 22099 22259 22650 24487 24923 24924 24925 26193 26194 26195 26196 26197 26403 29800 29801 29802 29821 to 29834 inclusive 33561 35293 37916 37917 37918 38331 41157 42465 42695 43595 46496 46650 47563 49757 52858 52859 53325 to 53338 inclusive 55593 55594 56520 60079 60980 62757 62758 62759 62760 62761 67010 68519 68520 69048 69049 69108 69109 69110 70600 72253 72420 72421 73184 81567 81629 to 81632 inclusive 85006 87000 90244 90245 90433 to 90441 inclusive 90444 to 90457 inclusive 92210 93331 to 93334 inclusive 95493 95494 98375 102402 103050 103051 103052 106898 107523 112196 112197 114829 114830 115400 115578 118673 118674 124619 125607 126182 136749 136750 136751 136752 145189

5000 each---4927 10645 17182 19057 21998 22006.

10000 each---1971 to 2000 inclusive 2883 10307

ACT OF JULY 12, 1882, 3 PER CENT.

\$50 each—Original Nos. 123, 688 to 696 incl.

100 each—Original Nos. 1949 2790 4537 4538 4539 4540 4668 5299.

100 each—Original Nos. 2013.

1000 each—Original Nos. 16216 18647 18648

10,000—Original Nos. 16543.

COINS AND NOTES

OF THE

COMMERCIAL NATIONS OF THE WORLD.

This list of the legal tender and various uncurrent coins of the commercial nations of the world is of strict business importance and reliability. The coins named, unless designated as being "no longer current," are those in legal and actual circulation, and with quotations for uncurrent coins not inclusive of ancient pieces seldom seen outside cabinets and museums. The values here given are the current values of the United States coins and the exchange value of the foreign gold and silver coins corrected each month for DYE'S GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR. See note on page 55.

UNITED STATES.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.
Dollar, of 100 Cents.

PAR OF EXCHANGE.

\$1.....	Equals 4 Shillings 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d
\$1.....	"0.20548 £
\$1.....	"5.1327 francs
\$1.....	"4.197 marks
1 cent	" $\frac{1}{2}$ pence
1 cent	"—.05 franc
1 cent	"—.04 mark

GOLD COINS.

Double Eagle.....	\$20.00
Eagle, prior to 1834.....	10.65
Eagle, since 1834.....	10.00
Half Eagle, prior to 1834.....	5.32
Half Eagle, since 1834.....	5.00
Three Dollars.....	3.00
Quarter Eagle, prior 1834.....	2.66
Quarter Eagle, since 1834.....	2.50
Dollar.....	1 00

SILVER COINS.

Trade Dollar.....	\$—.75
Standard Dollar.....	1.00
Half Dollar, etc.....	face value.

PRIVATE GOLD.

NO LONGER CURRENT.

Value of the gold therein but many command a good premium value.

NORTH CAROLINA.*

Five Dollars O. Bechtler	
1830-1834, not dated....	\$5.30
Five Dollars O. Bechtler	
date 1834.....	4.96
Two and a half Dols.....	2.45
One Dollar.....	—.96

GEORGIA.

Ten Dollars T. Reid 1834.....	\$10.05
Ten Dols. T. Reid aft. 1834.....	9.75
Five Dols. " " " ".....	4.80
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " " ".....	2.37

CALIFORNIA.

\$50. "Slug" Octagonal (1851 or 2)	
Round (1855) W. M. & Co.....	\$49.90
\$40.07, bar. F. D. Kohler.....	40.50
\$25, Templeton Reid.....	24.50
D'bl Eagle, A. Humbert.....	19.95
Double Eagle, S. F. Cal..	19.95
Double Eagle, Baldwin..	19.30
Double Eagle Moffat.....	19.90
Double Eagle, Kellogg..	19.90
Blake & Co., Sacramento	19.30

\$16, Oblong Ingot, Moffat.....	15.75
Eagle, Moran & Clark....	9.95
Eagle, Templeton Reid..	9.75
Eagle, A. Humbert.....	9.95
Eagles of 1849 and 1850....	9.95
Eagle, Cin., M. & T. Co.	9.70
Eagle, S. F., State of Cal.	9.95
Eagle, Miners' Bank....	9.85
Eagle, J. S. O.....	9.50
Eagle, Dubosq & Co.....	9.95
Eagle, W. M. & Co.....	9.95
Eagle Pacific Co.....	7.88
Eagle Oregon Ex. Co....	9.85
Eagle, Baldwin & Co....	9.95
Eagle, Moffat & Co.....	9.95
Half Eagle, Dunbar & Co	4.95
Half Eagle, Dubosq & Co	4.95
Half Eagle, Pacific Co....	4.50
Half Eagle, N. G. & N..	4.85
Half Eagles of 1849.....	4.75
Half Eagle, Mass. & Cal. Co	4.75
Half Eagle, S. F. Cal.....	4.95
Half Eagle, Oregon Co....	4.85
Half Eag, Cin., M. & T. Co	4.95
Half Eagle, Baldwin & Co	4.85
Half Eagle, Moffat & Co.	4.85
Half Eagle, Shults & Co.	4.95
Quarter Eagles.....	2.45
Dollars, $\frac{1}{2}$ dols., $\frac{1}{4}$ dols.	

UTAH—MORMON.

Weight and fineness irregular, value of gold therein about

Double Eagle.....	\$18.00
Eagle.....	9.00
Eight Dollars.....	7.75
Five Dollars.....	4.50
Four Dollars.....	3.85
Quarter Eagle.....	2.25

COLORADO—PIKES PEAK.

\$20 Pikes Peak Gold or	
Clark, Gruber & Co., Den	19.70
\$10 " " " ".....	9.75
\$5 " " " ".....	4.85
\$5 Jno Parsons & Co, Oro	4.80
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " " ".....	2.40
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ S. F., Cal.....	2.40
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ J. J. Conway & Co.,	
Bankers.....	2.40

AUSTRIA.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.

Florin, of 100 Kreuzers.

GOLD COINS.

Quadruple Ducat.....	\$ 9.15
Double Ducat.....	4.57
Ducat.....	2.28
Souverain.....	6.75

Half Souverain.....	3.37
Austrian Ducat.....	2.28
Krone or Crown.....	6.62
Half Crown.....	3.31
Eight Florins (20 francs)	3.86
Four Florins.....	1.93

SILVER COINS.

Florin 190,512 gs. 900 fine	--.34
Double Florin.....	—.68
Maria Theresia Thaler..	—.72
Crown Thaler.....	—.78
Species Thaler.....	—.72
Vereins-Thaler.....	—.51

BANK NOTES.

1, 5, 10, 50, 100, 500 and 1000 Florins or Gulden.

In Austria, Bank and Government notes are at par with the silver coins only. Gold is at a premium above silver or notes.

BELGIUM.

Gold and Silver Francs, Bank Notes, Par of Exchange and Money of Account are all the same as those in France.

DENMARK.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.

Crown or Krone of 100 Ore.

PAR OF EXCHANGE.

1 Crown Equals.....\$0.268

GOLD COINS.

Twenty Kroner.....	\$ 5.36
Ten Kroner.....	2.68
Double Christian D'or... ..	7.88
Christian D'or.....	3.94
Double Frederiks D'or..	7.88
Frederiks D'or.....	3.94
Ducat.....	2.24

SILVER COINS.

Two Kroner.....	—.53
Krone.....	—.26
Half Krone.....	—.13
Quarter Krone.....	—.06

The *bullion* value of the Silver Krone is about 28 per cent. less.

In Denmark bank notes and silver coins are each at par with the gold coins.

BANK NOTES.

1, 5, 10, 50, 100, 500 and 1000 Kroner or Crowns.

*The fineness of North Carolina Gold Coins varied but little during the mintage of O. Bechtler, from 1830 to 1842. His coins of 20 carats fine are stamped "N. C. Gold," usually, those of 21 carats "Carolina Gold." The weight of the "N. C." Five Dollar Gold piece ranges from 138 to 140 grains, and the "Carolin" at from 132 to 134 grains. After 1842 the mint passed into the possession of A. Bechtler, and his name appeared upon its coinage instead of that of O. Bechtler. The only marked effect which this change produced upon the gold coins from 1842 to 1848, when that establishment was abolished, was a considerable deficiency in value as compared with former emissions.

FINLAND.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.
Markka, of 100 Penni.
Gold and Silver Markkaa, the
Same as Francs of France.

FRANCE.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.
Franc, of 100 Centimes.
PAR OF EXCHANGE.
1 Franc Equals 0.1929 dollar
1 Franc " 0.03965 £
1 Franc " 9½ pence.

GOLD COINS.

100 Francs.....	\$19.29
50 Francs.....	9.64
40 Francs.....	7.72
20 Francs.....	3.86
10 Francs.....	1.93
5 Francs.....	— .96
Louis D'or.....	4.50

SILVER COINS.

5 Francs.....	— .96
2 Francs.....	— .38
1 Franc.....	— .19
50 Centimes.....	— .09
20 Centimes.....	— .03

Crown=6 francs.....

The bullion value of the silver
5 franc piece is about 27 per cent
less. The other silver coins
about 32 per cent less.

In France bank notes and sil-
ver coins are each at par with
gold coins.

BANK NOTES.

5, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1000 Francs.

GERMAN EMPIRE.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.
Mark, of 100 Pfennigs.

PAR OF EXCHANGE.

1 Mark Equals — 0.2382 dollar

GOLD COINS.

20 Marks.....	\$ 4.76
10 Marks or Crown.....	2.38
5 Marks.....	1.19

SILVER COINS.

Five Marks.....	\$1 .19
Two Marks.....	— .47
One Mark.....	— .23
50 Pfennige.....	— .16
20 Pfennige.....	— .04

The bullion value of the silver
coins is about 35 per cent less.

In Germany bank notes and
silver coins are each at par with
gold coins.

BANK NOTES.

5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1000 Marks

**OLD GOLD COINS
NO LONGER CURRENT.**

August D'or of Saxony..	\$ 4.00
Carolin of Bavaria.....	4.99
Carolin of Manheim.....	4.85
Crown of Prussia.....	6.50
Crown of Hanover.....	7.90
Double Friederich's D'or	8.00
Ducat of Bavaria.....	2.20
Ducat of Hamburg.....	2.25
Five Guilders.....	1.90
Five Thalers.....	4.00
Friederich's D'or.....	4.00
Maximilian D'or.....	3.40
Pistole of Brunswick....	3.90
Pistole of Manheim.....	3.80

**OLD SILVER COINS NO
LONGER CURRENT.**

(Bullion value.)

Double Thaler.....	\$ 1.03
Thaler.....	— .51

Double Florin.....	— .59
Florin.....	— .29
Half Florin.....	— .14

GREAT BRITAIN.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.

Pound Sterling, of 20 Shillings
or 240 Pence.

PAR OF EXCHANGE.

£1 Equals.....	4.8665 dollars
£1 ".....	25.2215 francs
£1 ".....	20.4294 marks
1s ".....	0.2433 dollar
1d ".....	0.02027 dollar
1d ".....	0.10½ franc

GOLD COINS.

Five Sovereigns.....	24.33
Double Sovereign.....	9.73
Sovereign, pound sterling	4.88
Half Sovereign.....	2.43
5 Guineas.....	\$25.55
2 Guineas.....	10.22
Guinea (21 shillings)....	5.11
Half Guinea.....	2.55
Quarter Guinea.....	1.27
Third Guinea.....	1.70

SILVER COINS.

Crown (5 shillings).....	\$ 1.21
Double Florin.....	— .97
Half Crown.....	— .60
Florin (2 shillings).....	— .48
Shilling.....	— .24
Six-Pence.....	— .12

And three, two, and one, Pence.
The bullion value of the silver
coins is about 33 per cent less.

In Great Britain bank notes
and silver coin are each at par
with gold coins.

BANK NOTES.

£1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 300, 500.

Colonial Coins.**GOLD COINS.**

Mohur, 15 Rupees.....	7.08
Native Gold Mohur.....	7.90
Double Pagoda.....	3.75
Pagoda.....	1.85
Australian Sovereign...	4.88
" Half Sovereign.....	2.43
Two Dol. Newfoundland	2.03

SILVER COINS.

Double Rupee.....	\$— .71
Half Pagoda.....	— .59
Rupee (India).....	— .35
Quarter Pagoda.....	— .29
Half Rupee.....	— .17
½ Rupee (2 Annas).....	— .04
Dollar of Sierra Leone..	\$— .66
Half Dollar ".....	— .33
50 Cents of Canada.....	.....
25 Cents ".....	.....
20 Cents ".....	.....
10 Cents ".....	.....
5 Cents ".....	.....
50 Cents of Newfoundl'd	.....
20 Cents ".....	.....
20 Cents of N. Brunswick	.....

See note on next page.
The bullion value of Canada
silver is about 35 per cent less
than face value.

GREECE.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.

Drachma, of 100 Lepti.
Gold and Silver Drachmas the
same as francs of France.

HOLLAND.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.
Florin of 100 Cents.

PAR OF EXCHANGE.
1 Florin Equals 0.402 dollar.

GOLD COINS.

10 Guilders or Florins..	\$ 4.02
5 Guilders.....	2.01
Ducat.....	2.28

SILVER COINS.

2½ Gulden.....	\$ 1.00
Gulden.....	— .40
Half Gulden.....	— .20

ITALY.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.

Lira, of 100 Centesmi.

Gold and Silver Liras, Bank
Notes and Par of Exchange are
all same as Francs of France.

**OLD GOLD COINS NO LON-
GER CURRENT.**

Doppia of 1814.....	5.25
Doppia of 1826.....	3.85
Sovereign of Milan.....	\$ 6.70
Doppia ".....	3.80
Zecchino of Milan.....	2.25
10 Scudi Papal.....	\$10.20
5 Scudi ".....	5.10
2½ Scudi ".....	2.50
1 Scudi ".....	— .97
Gold Scudo of Rome....	\$32.60
Doppia ".....	3.27
Zecchino ".....	2.20
Genovine of Sardinia...	\$15.10
Carlino ".....	9.40
Half Genovine ".....	7.50
Pistole ".....	5.70

Double Onzie of Sicily..	\$ 5.15
Onzie.....	2.50
80 Florini of Tuscany...	\$21.70
Ruspone of Tuscany....	6.80
Zecchino of Tuscany....	2.25

**SILVER COINS NO LON-
GER CURRENT.**

(Bullion value.)

Francescone.....	— 77
Scudo.....	— 76
Half Scudo.....	— 37
Scudo Papal.....	— 74
Half Scudo Papal.....	— 37

PORTUGAL.

PAR OF EXCHANGE.

1 Milreis (1000 Reis) = \$1.08

GOLD COINS.

10 Milreis.....	10.80
5000 Reis.....	\$5.40
2000 Reis.....	2.16
1000 Reis.....	1.08

**GOLD COINS NO LONGER
CURRENT.**

Dobrao of 24 Milreis....	\$32.50
Dobrao of 15 Milreis....	17.25
Joao or Joanese.....	7.75
Lisbonne.....	6.48
Moeda D'ouro.....	4.85

SILVER COINS.

500 Reis.....	— .54
200 Reis.....	— .21
100 Reis.....	— .10
50 Reis.....	— .5

RUSSIA.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.

Rouble, of 100 Kopecks.

GOLD COINS.

Imperial of 10 Roubles..	\$ 7.97
Polo-imperial of 5 " ..	3.98
3 Roubles.....	2.39
Ducat.....	2.28

PLATINA COINS.

12 Roubles.....	\$ 8.75
6 Roubles.....	4.35
Roubles.....	2.15

SILVER COINS.

Rouble.....	.55
Rouble and half.....	-.82
75 Kopecks.....	-.40
50 Kopecks.....	-.27
25 Kopecks.....	-.08
15 Kopecks or Zlot.....	-.4
5 Kopecks.....	-.1

In Russia, her gold and silver is at a premium above her paper money.

SPAIN.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.

Peseta, of 100 Centimes.
Gold and Silver Pesetas, Bank Notes, and Par of Exchange, are all the same as Francs of France.

GOLD COINS NO LONGER CURRENT

Onza or Doubloon.....	\$15.50
Four Escudo.....	7.70
Escudo.....	1.87
Half Escudo.....	-.92
160 Reales of Ferdinand..	7.75
Centen..	4.90
80 Reales of Napoleon..	3.80
4 Piasters of Isabella....	3.90
2 Piasters of Isabella....	1.90
40 Reals of Isabella.....	1.90

OLD SILVER COINS.

(Bullion value.)

Plaster of 8 Reales.....	\$-.75
5 Peseta of Ferdinand...	-.75
20 Reales of Isabella....	-.75
Pistareen.....	-.17

SWEDEN and NORWAY

Gold and Silver Crowns, Bank Notes, and Par of Exchange, are all the same as crowns of Denmark.

SWITZERLAND.

Gold and Silver Francs, Bank Notes, and Par of Exchange, are all the same as Francs of France.

TURKEY.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.

Piaster, of 40 Paras.

GOLD COINS

500 Piastres.....	\$22.25
Lira or 100 Piastres.....	\$ 4.45
50 Piastres.....	2.22
20 Piastres.....	-.88
5 Piastres.....	-.22

SILVER COINS

Medjdic or 20 Piaster...	\$-.83
5 Piasters.....	-.22
2 Piasters.....	-.8

JAPAN.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.

Yen, of 100 Sen.

GOLD COINS.

20 Yens.....	\$19.94
10 Yens.....	9.97
5 Yens.....	4.98
2 Yens.....	1.99
1 Yen.....	-.99

SILVER COINS.

Trade Yen.....	\$-.75
Yen.....	-.74
50 Sen.....	-.31
20 Sen.....	-.12
10 Sen.....	-.6

SOUTH AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

GOLD COINS.

Argentine.....	\$ 4.82
Half Argentine.....	2.41

SILVER COINS.

Peso.....	\$-.96
50 Centavos.....	-.48

BRAZIL.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.

Milreis, of 1000 Reis.

GOLD COINS.

Twenty Milreis.....	\$10.92
6400 Reis, 16 Milreis....	8.73
Ten Milreis.....	5.46
4000 Reis.....	4.88

SILVER COINS.

Two Milreis.....	\$ 1.09
Double Pataca.....	-.65
Milreis.....	-.54
Five Hundred Reis.....	-.27

CHILI.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.

Pesos, of 100 Centavos.

GOLD COINS.

Doubloon (old) 8, E.....	\$15.53
Condor, 10 Pesos.....	9.12
Doubloon, 5 Pesos.....	4.56
Escudo, 2 Pesos.....	1.82
Peso.....	-.91

SILVER COINS.

Peso.....	\$-.91
Half Peso.....	-.45
20 Centavos.....	-.18
Decimo.....	-.9
Media Decimo.....	-.4

PERU.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.

Sol, of 100 Centavos

GOLD COINS.

20 Sols.....	\$19.30
10 Sols.....	9.65
5 Sols.....	4.82
2 Sols.....	1.93
1 Sol.....	-.96

SILVER COINS.

Sol.....	\$-.69
Old Peso.....	-.75
Half Sol.....	-.34

U. S. of COLUMBIA.

(Gold and silver pesos the same as sols of Peru.

VENEZUELA.

Gold Bolivars the same as gold francs of France.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

GOLD COINS.

Doubloon or Onza.....	\$15.53
Quar Doubloon or Pistole	3.88
Quarter Pistole.....	-.97

N. B.—Doubloon=8 Escudos
Pistole=2 Escudos

SILVER COINS.

Peso, of 8 Reales.....	\$-.74
Four Reales.....	-.37
Two Reales.....	-.19
One Real.....	-.09

MEXICO.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.

Peso or Dollar, of 100 Centavos.

GOLD COINS.

18 Doubloon, 8 Escudos.	\$15.53
8 Half Doubloon.....	7.76
4 Quarter Doubloon...	3.88
2 Eighth Doubloon....	1.94
1 Sixteenth Doubloon..	.98
20 Twenty Pesos.....	\$19.68
10 Ten Pesos.....	9.84
5 Five Pesos.....	4.92
2½ Two-and-a-half Pesos	2.46
1 Peso.....	-.98

Old coins not up to .875 fine.

SILVER COINS.

1 Eight Reals (old)..	\$-.75
1 Dollar (1 Peso).....	-.75
½ Fifty Centavos.....	-.37
¼ 25 ".....	-.18
10 Ten ".....	-.07
05 Five ".....	-.3

In Mexico, their Paper Money is on a par with their silver coins only.

The foregoing prices of foreign gold coins are their home value represented in U. S. Money, exchange at par; or such prices are their intrinsic or bullion value if coins are of full weight; U. S. Custom House valuation see "Circular," page

The foregoing prices of silver coins are their full home values, represented in U. S. money.

Some brokers are paying for silver, viz.: (In large lots the better the price).

French 5 Franc pieces (silver).....	.85 to .95
Italian 5 Lire ".....	" " "
Spanish Dollars ".....	" " "
Canada Silver (per dol.) ".....	.90 " .98
English Crowns ".....	1.15 " 1.20
German 5 Marks ".....	1.10 " 1.18

BRITISH AMERICAN CURRENCY.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The seat of Government of the Dominion of Canada is in Ottawa, Province of Ontario, where the Public Buildings form three sides of an oblong hollow square, the Parliament buildings being on the north side, facing inward. The offices of the Finance Department are located in the eastern building, with Sir S. L. Tilley as Minister of Finance, John Mortimer Courtney as Deputy-Minister of Finance, and Fred. Toller as Comptroller of Currency. No bills of any denomination are actually issued to the public from this department in Ottawa, but are issued through the sub-offices of the Receiver-General at the following points, each of which is in charge of an Assistant-Receiver-General, viz. :—

Montreal, P. Q.....	E. J. Barbeau, A.R.G.
Toronto, Ontario.....	C. J. Campbell, A.R.G.
St. John, N. B.....	R. W. Crookshanks, A.R.G.
Halifax, N. S.	J. R. Wallace, A.R.G.
Victoria, B. C.....	John Graham, A.R.G.
Winnipeg, Manitoba.....	H. M. Drummond, A.R.G.

The system of paper money of Canada is similar to that of the United States, consisting of Dominion notes, which now amount to \$15,000,000, while the note circulation of the different banks amounts to about \$37,000,000, the whole volume being subject to contraction or expansion, as circumstances may warrant. The issue of Dominion notes is limited to \$20,000,000, for which specie and Government securities are held.

CANADIAN BILLS—GOVERNMENT ISSUE

PROVINCE OF CANADA.—Bills recalled and going out of circulation—\$1 \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1000.

DOMINION OF CANADA.—Present Government issue—Scrip, twenty-five cents; bills of \$1, \$2, \$4, \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1000.*

Some issues of "Dominion of Canada" Bills are backed "Payable at Toronto, Montreal, St. John, Halifax or Victoria, but later issues have engraved, through the centre of the green printed design on the back, the words "DOMINION OF CANADA," and are redeemed by any of the Assistant Receivers General throughout the Dominion.

The Bills of the Banks of Canada and British Provinces in distant centres of trade are subject to a discount by Brokers in the United States and Canada, and at the following rates, the highest rates prevailing in the winter months and at points most distant from the place of issue or redemption:—

DISCOUNT RATES.

Bank Bills, Province of Ontario.....	1	to	3	per cent.
“ “ Quebec.....	1	“	3	“
“ “ Manitoba.....	1	“	3	“
“ New Brunswick.....	1	“	3	“
“ Nova Scotia.....	1	“	3	“
“ Prince Edward Island.....	2	“	5	“
“ Newfoundland and British Columbia.....	3	“	7	“
Dominion Notes in United States.....	Par	“	2	“

BANKS IN BRITISH AMERICA.

Bills of Issue purporting to be on any Canadian Bank not mentioned in this List are either entirely worthless or of doubtful value, and should be handled only as "Bills for Collection."

DYE'S GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR, of the United States, gives this List of Parent Banks in business in the British Dominion for the protection of all its subscribers from doubtful, broken, and worthless institutions, which previously existed in the Provinces, their bills being still in circulation and used by dishonest persons. These parent banks, however, have branches in other provinces, and bills are issued therefrom, but this fact of a different location will appear upon the bill.

The bills of the United States National Banks are all secured by deposit of United States Bonds with the National Government, which guarantees the currency though the banks may fail; hence a List such as we give of U. S. National Banks having bills counterfeited is all safety requires, as the bills of the former State and private banks are entirely superseded by the money of the National Banks.

Banks in this List having Counterfeit Bills are marked with a *

Province of Ontario.

Place.	County.	Name.	Bills of Issue.
HAMILTON..	Wentworth..	BANK OF HAMILTON.....	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 \$100. J. Stuart, Pres. ; James Turnbull, Cashier.
Oshawa....	Ontario.....	WESTERN BANK OF CANADA.....	\$5, \$10. John Cowan, Pres. ; T. H. McMillan, Cashier.
Ottawa....	Carleton	BANK OF OTTAWA.....	\$5, \$10. Jas. MacLaren, Pres. ; Geo. Burn, Cashier.
Toronto....	York.....	*BANK OF TORONTO.....	\$5, \$10, \$20. G. Gooderham, Pres. ; D. Coulson, Cashier.
"	"	*CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.....	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100 H. W. Darling, Pres.; B. E. Walker, Gen'l Mgr.
"	"	*DOMINION BANK.....	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100. Jas. Austin, Pres. ; R. H. Bethune, Cashier.
"	"	*IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100. H. S. Howland, Pres. ; D. R. Wilkie, Cashier.
"	"	*ONTARIO BANK.....	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100. W. P. Howland, Pres. ; C. Holland, Gen'l Mgr.
"	"	STANDARD BANK.....	\$5, \$10, \$50. W. F. Cowan, Pres. ; J. Lowe Brodie, Cashier.
"	"	TRADERS BANK OF CANADA.....	\$5, \$10. Alex. Manning, Pres. ; H. S. Strathy, Gen'l Mgr.

DISCOUNTS.—For discount rates in distant provinces see page 56.

Since July 1st, 1881, none of the banks in this province have been permitted to issue any bills of other denominations than Five Dollars and their multiples, which makes it obligatory on the banks to retire all their bills of smaller denomination from circulation as fast as possible.

Province of Manitoba.

Place.	County.	Name.	Bills of Issue.
Winnipeg..	Selkirk ..	Commercial Bank of Manitoba.....	\$5, \$10. D. MacArthur, Pres.
"	"	Bank of Montreal (Branch).....	Merchants Bk of Can. (Branch)
"	"	Bank of Ottawa (Branch).....	Ontario Bank
"	"	Imperial Bk of Can. (Branch).....	Union Bk of Canada

Bills issued by branch banks in Manitoba are redeemed there only, and the bills are subject to discount in distant provinces. For rates of discount see page 56.

Province of Quebec.

Montreal..Hochelaga....	*BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA....	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100
	R. R. Grindley, G'l Mgr. J. Penfold, Mgr at Montreal.	
" "	BANK OF MONTREAL.....	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100.
	D. A. Smith, Pres. ; W. J. Buchanan, Gen'l Mgr.	
" "	BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.....	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100.
	F. X. St. Charles, Pres.; M. J. A. Prendergast, Cashier.	
" "	LA BANQUE VILLE MARIE.....	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50.
	W. Weir, Pres. ; U. Garand, Cashier.	
" "	LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.....	\$5, \$10, \$20.
	Jacques Grenier, Pres. ; J. S. Bousquet, Cashier.	
" "	LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.....	\$5, \$10, \$20, 50.
	A. Desjardins, Pres. ; A. de Martigny, Cashier.	
" "	*MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.....	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100
	A. Allan, Pres. ; G. Hague, Gen'l Mgr.	
" "	THE MOLSON'S BANK.....	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50.
	T. Workman, Pres. ; F. W. Thomas, Gen'l Mgr.	
Quebec....Quebec.. ...	*LA BANQUE NATIONALE.....	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100.
	I. Thibaudeau, Pres. ; P. Lafrance, Cashier.	
" "	QUEBEC BANK.....	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100.
	Jas. G. Ross, Pres. ; Jas. Stevenson, Cashier.	
" "	{ UNION BANK OF CANADA, formerly ..	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100.
	{ Union Bank of Lower Canada.	
	Bills having both titles are in circulation.	
	A. Thomson, Pres. : E. E. Webb, Cashier.	
Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke..	EASTERN TOWNSHIPS' BANK... ..	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100.
	R. W. Heneker, Pres. ; W. Farwell, Gen. Mgr.	
St. Hyacinthe, St. Hya'ce.	LA BANQUE DE ST. HYACINTHE.....	\$5, \$10.
	G. C. Desseaulles, Pres. ; E. R. Blanchard, Cashier.	
St. Johns..St. Johns....	LA BANQUE DE ST. JEAN.....	\$5, \$10
	L. Molleur fils, Pres.; J. B. Boissonnault, Cashier.	

DISCOUNTS.—For discount rates in distant provinces see page 56.

Since July 1st, 1881, none of the banks in this province have been permitted to issue any bills of other denominations than Five Dollars and their multiples, which makes it obligatory on the banks to retire all their Six and Seven Dollar Bills from circulation as fast as possible, as well as bills smaller than \$5.

Prince Edward Island.

Charlottetown..Queens..	MERCHANTS' BANK OF P. E. ISLAND.....	\$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20
	W. A. Weeks, Pres.; F. Mitchell, Cashier.	
Summerside....Prince...	SUMMERSIDE BANK.....	\$1, \$2, \$5, \$10.
	A. MacMillan, Pres.; R. C. McStavert, Cashier.	
Rustico.....Queens.†	FARMER'S BANK OF RUSTICO.....	\$1, \$2, \$5.
	Jos. Gallant, Pres. ; Adrien Doiron, Cashier.	

DISCOUNTS.—For discount rates in distant provinces see page 56.

The banks in the Province of Prince Edward Island are working under their old charters, obtained before confederation. These charters give the banks the privilege of issuing bills of smaller denominations than Five Dollars. The charter of the Merchants Bank of P. E. I. expires May 1, 1892. The charter of the Summerside Bank expires May 1, 1890.

†The Farmer's Bank of Rustico (capital about \$8,000,) is continued under the Dominion Government until 1891, its circulation is limited and its reliability may be fairly questioned.

New Brunswick.

Fredericton..York.....	PEOPLE'S BANK OF N. B.	\$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50
	A. F. Randolph, Pres.; J. W. Spurden, Cashier.	
St. John...St. John....	BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.....	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50.
	J. D. Lewin, Pres. ; W. Girvan, Cashier.	
St. Stephen..Charlotte...	ST. STEPHEN'S BANK.....	\$1, \$2, \$3, \$5, 10.¢
	F. H. Todd, Pres. John F. Grant, Cashier.	

Nova Scotia.

Place.	County.	Name.	Bills of Issue.
Halifax...	Halifax	*BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.....	\$5, \$10, \$20
		John S. Maclean, Pres. ; Thos. Fyshe, Cashier.	
"	"	HALIFAX BANKING CO.....	\$5, \$10, \$20.
		R. Uniache, Pres. ; W. L. Pitcaithly, Cashier.	
"	"	*MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX.....	\$5, \$10, \$20.
		T. E. Kenny, Pres. ; D. H. Duncan, Cashier.	
"	"	PEOPLE'S BANK OF HALIFAX.....	\$5, \$10, \$20.
		R. W. Fraser, Pres. ; R. T. Braine, Cashier.	
"	"	UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.....	\$5, \$10, \$20.
		W. J. Stairs, Pres. ; E. L. Thorne, Cashier.	
Windsor...	Hants.....	COMMERCIAL BANK OF WINDSOR.....	\$5, \$10.
		G. P. Payzant, Pres. ; W. Lawson, Cashier.	
Yarmouth..	Yarmouth. ..	BANK OF YARMOUTH.....	\$5, \$10, \$20
		L. E. Baker, Pres. ; T. W. Johns, Cashier.	
"	"	EXCHANGE BANK OF YARMOUTH.....	\$5, \$10, \$20.
		A. C. Robins, Pres. ; Alex. S. Murray, Cashier.	

DISCOUNTS.—For discount rates in distant provinces see page 56.

Since July 1, 1881, none of the banks in the Provinces of N. B. and N. S. have been privileged by the Canadian Government to issue bills other than \$5 and their multiples, except the People's Bank, Fredericton, N. B., and the St. Stephen's Bank, St. Stephens, N. B., which are working under their old charters obtained before confederation, and which two charters each expire May 1, 1890.

British Columbia.

Victoria.....	BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.....	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100
	W. C. Ward, Manager,	
"	BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA (Branch).	

Bills of branch banks in British Columbia are redeemable there only, and are subject to discount in distant provinces. For rates of discount see page 56.

NOTE.—The banks of British Columbia come under the same restrictions as the banks in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Newfoundland.

		<i>In Newfoundland Currency.</i>
St. Johns..	St. Johns....	COM'L BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND....\$2 or 10s, £1-\$4, £5-\$20
		H. Cooke, Manager.
"	"	UNION B. OF NEWFOUNDLAND.\$2-10s, £1-\$4, £5-\$20, £10-\$40.
		J. Goldie, Manager.

Banks Merged into other Banks.

- City Bank of Canada, Montreal, P. Q., merged into the Consolidated Bank of Canada, Montreal, Q. C. See banks in liquidation.
- Royal Canadian Bank, Montreal, P. Q., merged into the Consolidated Bank of Canada, Montreal, P. Q. See banks in liquidation.
- Commercial Bank of Canada, Kingston, Ont., merged into the Merchants' Bank of Montreal, the bills of the former being redeemed by the latter.
- Gore Bank of Niagara, Hamilton, Ont., merged into the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, Ont., the bills of the former being redeemed by the latter.
- The Niagara District Bank, St. Catharine's, Ont., merged into the Imperial Bank of Toronto, Ont., the bills of the former being redeemed by the latter.
- The St. Lawrence Bank, Toronto, Ont., merged into the Standard Bank of Toronto, Ont., the bills of the former being redeemed by the latter.
- Union Bank of Prince Edward Island, Charlestown, P. E. I., merged Oct. 3, 1883, into Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifax, N. S. Bills of former redeemed by latter.

Banks in Liquidation.

Consolidated Bank of Canada, Montreal, P. Q.	Bills will be redeemed at par in Montreal, until about 1890, but all tens are worthless, having been stolen unsigned and signatures forged.
Exchange Bank of Canada, Montreal, P. Q.	Suspended Sept. 17, 1883. Bills redeemed at par in Montreal. Brokers are paying 95 per cent.
Stadacona Bank, Quebec, P. Q.	Bills redeemed at par in Quebec.
Pictou Bank, Pictou, N. S.	" " " Pictou.
Central Bank of Canada, Toronto, Ont.	" " " Toronto.
Federal Bank of Canada, Toronto, Ont.	" " " "
Maritime Bank of the Dom. of Can., St. John, N.B.	" " " St. John.
Brokers are paying 95 to 99 per cent.	

Banks in Receivers' Hands or Suspended.

Bank of Upper Canada, Toronto, Ontario, in the hands of the Canadian Government as Receiver.	Bills are worth about 70 per cent. in Toronto, Ontario. Final report for settlement and final closing of this bank will probably be soon made, after which the bills will be worthless.
Bank of London in Canada, London, Ont.	Suspended Aug. 19, 1887. Bills redeemed at par in London. Brokers are paying about 95 to 98 per cent.

Failed Banks.

TITLE OF BANK.	LOCATION.	MEM' M.
Commercial Bank of New Brunswick	St. John, N. B.	Failed.
Westmoreland Bank of New Brunswick	Moncton, N. B.	"
Charlotte County Bank	St. Andrews, N. B.	"
Bank of Acadia, Nova Scotia	Liverpool, N. S.	"
Bank of Liverpool	" "	"
Bank of P. E. I.	Charlottetown, P. E. I.	"
International Bank of Canada	Toronto, Ontario	"
Colonial Bank of Canada	" "	"
Agricultural Bank of Upper Canada	" "	"
Farmer's Bank	" "	"
Bank of Canada	Montreal, P. of Q.	"
Mechanics' Bank	" "	"
Bank of Brantford	Brantford, Ontario	"
Bank of Clifton	Clifton, Ontario	"
Bank of Western Canada, Clifton, Ont.	Bank unknown, but the bills	Worthless
Union Bank of Montreal, Montreal, Quebec.	" " " " "	"
British Canadian Bank, Toronto, Ont.	" never in operation "	"

Closed Banks.

- The Metropolitan Bank, Montreal, P. Q., went into liquidation about 1876 and redeemed all of its outstanding notes that were presented before the final closing up of the Bank's business.
- The Bank of the People, Toronto, Ont., organized about 1835, under the Scotch banking system, by Sir Francis Hincks and Charles Beaty, of Toronto, withdrew from business in a few years, but redeemed all its outstanding notes. The bill plates were deposited with the Montreal Bank, Montreal, P. of Q.
- The Provincial Bank of Canada, Stanstead, P. Q., early established under the Free Bank Act, withdrew from business January, 1864, its notes being redeemed and the securities returned by Government.
- Zimmerman's Bank, Elgin, Ontario, established in 1854 under the Free Bank Act, became the Chartered Bank of Clifton by Act of Parliament in 1858. The notes of the Zimmerman Bank were redeemed and securities returned by Government.
- Central Bank of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N. B. The bills of the Central Bank are now worthless for the time of redemption expired in January, 1882.
- Bank of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Final closing up April 28, 1887, and final dividend paid; hence, any bills now outstanding are worthless.

COUNTERFEIT STOLEN AND RAISED CANADIAN BILLS. ONES.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

1 Portrait of Jacques Cartier. Red numbers. Letter D. Dated Ottawa, July 1st, 1870. "Payable at Toronto" on the back. In the counterfeits in the vignette-portrait in the upper left end of note there is a white streak running from the ear to the chin, and defining the line of the jaw-bone. There are three issues of these counterfeit bills, the difference being principally in the size of the red figures, but in no instance are the figures exactly like those used on the genuine bills. The lathe-work around the "1" on the right face of the bill is bad when examined under the glass, while the large green "1's" on the face are more blurred than on the genuine.

1 Portrait of Lady Dufferin. Letter A. Payable at Montreal. Dated 1st June, 1878. A very poor counterfeit on very soft paper and numbers in green. A later issue of the counterfeit is on stiff white paper. No part of the note will bear close inspection. Vignette portrait and all lathe-work very coarse work. On the left end, face of bill, the circle of lathe-work surrounding the large "1" has only alternate small squares of light and dark, the light squares being finely speckled.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, St. John, N. B.

1 Lithograph, old. "New Brunswick" across end of bill.

BANK OF MONTREAL, Montreal, P. Q.

1 Old counterfeit. Right upper corner, 1 on ships under full sail. Left upper corner, two Indians and shield.

BANK OF TORONTO, Toronto, Ont.

1 Vignette: Lumberman. axe and log.

UNION BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

1 Dated 1st January, 1872. Photograph poorly done. No. 30252. Green letters in ONE and red letters in "Canada Currency" are very badly printed or painted on the face. Easily detected because of its faded appearance.

None of the above banks now issue \$1 bills.

TWOS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

2 Portrait of Lord Dufferin. Letter B. Blue numbers. Payable at Montreal. Dated June 1st, 1878. Very dangerous counterfeits, and both the face and back of notes are good. Portrait of Lord Dufferin, a good imitation of that on the genuine note, though the forehead appears a little too broad or full. Paper fair but a little harsh and yellowish. Color of blue numbers as good as genuine, but part of them are not of the true shape.

On the face of bills the imitation lathe-work in the large green figures 2 is poor, and in the lower half of each of these figures 2 there are on the genuine bills four upright zigzag lines, formed by the peculiar shape or joining of the fine lathe-work lines; but on the counterfeit notes these four engraved zig-zag lines are very prominent, and the two centre ones do not touch one another as on the genuine bills. In the imprint "British American Bank Note Co., Montreal," the dots over the "i's" are omitted, and the letters different and unequally spaced, the e and r in American being widely separated.

2 Dufferin Issue. Letter C. Red numbers. Payable at Toronto. Dated June 1st, 1878, which date in some cases has been changed. *Same defects as mentioned in the above paragraph.* A dangerous counterfeit, excepting the poor centre vignette of Lord Dufferin, and the imitation lathe-work in those large green 2's. Most all the other work on the bill is about as good as some genuine. Vignette portrait coarse, expression of the face unlike the genuine, eyes and nose poor, and lower lobe of the ear, in width up and down, is far too narrow. When the vignette of Lord Dufferin is worn this note is very dangerous. Paper fair, but in some cases very good. The color of the red numbers on some of these notes is very bad and on others quite fair.

BANK OF MONTREAL, Montreal, Quebec.

2 Vignette: View of Niagara Falls, railcars and bridge.

2 Ottawa Branch. Dated March 1, 1852. Ottawa printed in red across the bill: coarse engraving.

BANK OF TORONTO, Toronto, Ont.

2 Vignette: Shield, Lion and Unicorn.

QUEBEC BANK.

2 Toronto, Ont., Branch. Old issue, dated 1860. Issues of this bank after 1863 had green backs.

UNION BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

2 Plate A, dated 1st Jan'y, 1872, and numbered differently in blue or green ink. Photograph, old issue. Large letters in TWO are badly printed or painted in green or blue inks on the face, which is the case with the red letters in "Canada Currency."

2 New Issue. Letter A. Dated March 1st, 1875. Coarse engraving, similar to an inferior wood cut. Fully one-quarter inch shorter than the genuine bills. "British American Bank Note Co., Montreal," is entirely omitted in the center portion of the bottom border. The line "Dominion of Canada" over vignette-engraving of dog and safe is without any shading, which is also the case with the lines "of Prince Edward Island" and "on demand" beneath. Back of note bad, and unlike genuine. Lathe-work patterns very coarse. Title of bank very poor.

None of the above banks now issue \$2 bills.

FOURS.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

4 St. John Branch, N. B. Old issue. Photograph and very pale. They are all supposed to be numbered 74981.

CITY BANK, Montreal, P. Q.

4 Vignette—Vulcan, anvil, etc. Right end, woman, lion and unicorn. Left end, lion, etc.

DOMINION BANK, Toronto, Ont.

4 Old issue. Dated Feb. 1st, 1871. Letter B. Lathe-work around "4" is defective on close inspection, and has a fine white line running round inside of the black border line, which is not in the genuine bills. There is also a white line around the hair portion of Prince Arthur's head, which serves to separate it from the back-ground. Cashier's signature, W. H. Holland, Jr., is engraved, while on the genuine bills it is written.

4 Bank of Upper Canada, altered from 4 of Bank of Western Canada.

4 Raised from 1. New Government Issue, with vignette-portrait of Lady Dufferin in the center. Very badly done, but calculated to deceive.

FIVES.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, Montreal, P. Q.

5 Old issue. Letter D. General appearance good, but quality of the work will not bear close inspection. Lathe-work presents a coarse appearance. "British American Bank Note Co., Montreal," badly done, many of the letters are irregular, poorly spaced and varying in size. Engravings on face of counterfeit are all coarsely engraved and defective. On lower left end Britannia seated has her right hand resting upon a shield, the lower rim of which is well defined by a clear *white* line on the counterfeit, which does not appear on genuine bill. The *day* of the date of July, 1877, is omitted on the first issue of counterfeits, but often supplied with pen and ink. Later issues, however, have "5th" inserted and printed.

5 Kingston Branch. Very old issue. Dated 1st May, 1875. Genuine notes of this date are numbered from 30000 to 36000 inclusive, while the counterfeits, so far as detected, have all been numbered between 20000 and 30000. Lathe-work in small circular design on each side of the "5's" is defective under inspection with the glass. There is no shading about the oval designs in the border, while in the genuine there is. It is positively asserted that half a million dollars' worth of these notes were issued and mostly circulated in the fur regions of Upper Canada, many of them being used in the purchase of peltries. The genuine bills of this issue are nearly all withdrawn from circulation.

5 Quebec Branch. Very old issue. Photograph very pale. FIVE in large letters across the centre of green-tinted design of lathe-work is badly printed thereon in green ink. They are all supposed to be numbered 44490. Dated 22nd Nov., 1871.

BANK OF MONTREAL, Montreal, Que.

5 *Twenty-five Shillings.* Old Plate. Refuse all bills of this kind.

5 Old counterfeit. Vignette in upper right corner, steamer; left end, cattle; 5 in centre of lower right corner.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA, Halifax, N. S.

5 Dated Halifax, N. S., July 5, 1877. Letter B 126304. Very rough pen and brush work. Not dangerous.

BANK OF TORONTO.

5 Port Hope (Branch) issue. Photograph. Check letter E; dated July 1st, 1880; number 45831, and by changing the figure 1 to 4 some have number 45834. The color is a purple-brown. Date is very indistinct, as well as the counters and vignettes, which have a dim appearance, usual in photographs. The green FIVE across lower center face of bill is painted over with a green water color. The figures in the numbers are painted in red water color, and the letters in PORT HOPE across each end are also painted in blue ink, signed Wm. Gooderham, President.

5 Peterborough (Branch) issue. Photographs. Only about twenty of these notes were made, numbers on all 29356. Easily detected on account of their brownish tint.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, Toronto, Ont.

5 Old issue. Letter C. Dated May 1st, 1871. Signature of E. J. Smith, Cashier, is heavily printed, while on the genuine it is written. In the oval portrait in the center the Queen's face is turned more to the front than in the genuine, thus showing the whole of her left eye and a portion of the temple beyond very distinctly, while in the genuine the farther corner of her left eye is scarcely seen, her face being more in profile than in the counterfeit. On the Queen's right hand the ring on her finger is very indistinct, while in the genuine it is very plainly seen. The general engraving of the portrait is coarse and much inferior to that on the genuine bills.

MARITIME BANK, St. John, N. B.

5 Rough pen and brush work.

UNION BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

5 Photograph poorly done. Plate A. Easily detected by the brownish faded appearance.

TENS.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

10 Ottawa Branch, Ottawa, Ont. Photograph, and very poor. Numbered 16279, which is most probably the case with the whole of them. The printing of "Ottawa" on each corner is poorly done.

CITY BANK OF MONTREAL, Montreal, P. Q.

10 Vignette—British Coat of Arms Left end, male bust. *Parliament* spelt "Parliment."

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, Toronto, Ont.

10 Dated May 1st, 1871. Letter D. These very dangerous counterfeits have "capital \$6,000,000," and are signed W. Cooke, cashier. Under all the letters of the words TEN DOLLARS are five black parallel lines of shading; on the genuine notes there are only four such lines. The lion's face has also on the counterfeit note more of a scared or startled expression, and his right ear is not so prominent and pointed. Lathe-work but little defective; in both counters **10**, especially when viewed with a glass, parts of it lack the unbroken and continuous lines of the genuine. The green color on the back of this issue of notes is too light, and the blue numbers on the face of note are also a little light in color. Notes well printed on good paper and very dangerous.

CONSOLIDATED BANK OF CANADA, Montreal, P. Q.

10 *Stolen.* All Tens are worthless, the bills having been stolen unsigned and signatures forged, they are usually signed W. Irwin as Cashier. Bank in liquidation.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE, Quebec, P. Q.

10 The several specimens seen bear the check letter A. The counterfeit vignettes all very coarsely done, as are the large 10's and the counters in both upper corners. The lettering is much better and deceptive. In the genuine bills the P in "Prest" comes directly over the D in DIX in the bottom border, while in the counterfeits the P comes over the IX.

MARITIME BANK, St. John, New Brunswick.

10 Dated St. John, New Brunswick, Oct. 5, 1881. Letter A; numbered 00737. Very rough pen and brush work. Not dangerous.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA, Montreal, P. Q.

10 Photograph. Letter D. Number 83993. Capital \$6,000,000. The green tint on the face and back of note is rubbed on over the purple photographic tints with an oil green crayon pencil, which gives the green a yellowish tone and the work a blurred appearance. Only one of these notes have been seen so far, and the negatives are captured and destroyed.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX, Halifax, N. S.

10 Dated 1st January, 1874. Photograph and Lithograph combined. Purplish tint in the photographic part, the 10—TEN—10 being done in red and green ink by lithography, and badly blurred. The vignette of ship under sail is very coarsely done, while in the genuine it is very fine and distinct. The back is badly lithographed, but the genuine backs are so badly colored but they quickly fade, and become worn and indistinct. It is not believed that many of these counterfeits ever got into circulation.

10 Old issue. Dated 1st January, 1874. A counterfeit of engraved and lithograph work, having a blurred and dark look. The words "Cash'r" and "Pres't," and the name of bank note printers, "Blades, East & Blandes, London," are all omitted. The back of note is also lithographed, and printed in a yellow-red shade of ink.

ONTARIO BANK.

10 Old Issue. Letter A. Dated Bowmanville, Nov. 1st, 1870. In the lathe-work designs in each upper corner of note there appears a fine white line just inside of the black border line which is not visible in the genuine bills. The foliage in the engraving of the woodsman chopping down the tree is indistinctly worked up, being rather blurred in its details. In the genuine bill the woodsman has a very neat moustache on his upper lip, while in the counterfeit there is simply a black mark defining his mouth, having no visible moustache above it. There are two issues of these counterfeits, on some of which the imprint of the "British American Bank Note Company, Montreal and Ottawa" does not appear underneath the green-printed design on the backs. Best decline all on the "A" plate.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK, Fredericton, N. B.

10 Photograph poorly done. Plate A. Easily detected by its brownish faded appearance.

10 raised from **1**. New Government Issue. Vignette—Lady Dufferin. Note scraped with a knife and the alterations of the figures and large characters are done with pen and ink, the border and other parts of note made indistinct by ink lines scattered over. There are no genuine \$10 Dominion notes.

10 raised from **4** CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, Toronto, Ont. The alterations are made with pen and ink, being very neatly done and well calculated to deceive those who are careless in handling money. The borders of the genuine Fours and Tens are totally different.

10 raised from **5** CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, Toronto, Ont. New Issue. The green ink "V"s on the face of the note to the left and right of the President's portrait are not wholly removed. The altered parts are done by the "bugging" process, which shows very plainly upon holding the bill up to the light. The border and back designs of these Fives are totally different from genuine ones.

10 raised from **5** IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA, Toronto, Ont. Alterations are made with pen and ink, and poorly done. The border designs of genuine Fives and Tens are different on the ends and easily distinguished by the signs of the metal.

COUNTERFEITS.

20 25 and **50** Cent Canada Silver Pieces; extensive

£ British Sovereign. Very dangerous. Platinum, but the metals in these coins are worth less than two dollars coin, 123.27 grains; fineness, .916 $\frac{2}{3}$. Weight of the 113 grains.

£50 Notes—Bank of England—dated "1883, N" before the numbers. Very dangerous counterfeits, water-mark patterns more indistinct, and the genuine notes. Blue or red words or and hence variable.

£100 and **£500** Notes, each dated to be dangerously counterfeited, as were

by counterfeited: heavily plated with gold. Weight of genuine counterfeits of date 1872,

May 16, London, 16 May, 1883," counterfeit notes, but paper thinner, the wave lines less broken than in letters put on with rubber stamp

London, Aug. 16, 1883, are also said to be the £10 notes.

COUNTERFEITS OF U. S. NAT'L BANK BILLS.

(See guide 5, page 35 of Detector.)

Copyright secured

\$1 State	City	\$1 Bank	Letter	Remarks	\$1
Mass.	Boston,	Nat'l Eagle,	1875,	A	Photo.
\$2	\$2	\$2	\$2		
N. Y.	Kinderhook,	Nat'l Union,		A	
"	Linderpark,	Nat'l Union,		A	
"	N. Y. City,	Market,		A	
"	"	Marine,		A	
"	"	Ninth,		A	
"	"	St. Nicholas,		A	
"	Peekskill,	Westchester Co.		A	
Penn.	Philadelphia,	Sixth,		A	
R. I.	Newport,	N. Bank of R. I.		A	
\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5		
Conn.	Jewett City,	Jewett City,		B	
"	Norwalk,	Central,	1882,	Series all bad.	
Ill.	Aurora,	First,		A	Boyd pl.
"	Canton,	First,		A	"
"	Cecil,	First,		A	"
"	Chicago,	Central,		A	"
"	"	First,		A	"
"	"	German,		A	"
"	"	Merchants',		A	"
"	"	Traders',		A	"
"	"	Union,		A	"
"	Galena,	First,		A	"
"	Paxton,	First,		A	"
"	Peru,	First,		A	"
"	Virginia,	Farmers',		A	"
Mass.	Boston,	Boylston,	1875,	C	Photo.
"	"	Globe.	"	C	"
"	"	Pacific,	"	B	"
"	Dedham,	Dedham,	"	B	"
"	Fall River,	Pocasset,	"	C	"
"	Leicester,	Leicester,	"	C	"
"	Southbridge,	S'thb'dge,	"	B	"
"	New Bedford,	First.	"	B	"
"	New Bedford,	Merchants',		C	White pl.
"	Northampton,	First,		C	"
"	Westfield,	Hampden,		CD	"
Mich.	Jackson,	Peoples',		D	
N. Y.	Amsterdam,	Manufacturers		B	Unkwn pl.
"	Rome,	Fort Stanswix,		B	"
"	Pawling,	N. B. of Pawling,		A	Ulrich pl.
"	Troy.	National State.		A	"
Penn.	Hanover,	First,		D	"
"	Tamaqua,	First,		B	"
Vt.	Montpelier,	Montpl'r,	1875,	A	Photo.
"	St. Johnsbury,	First,	"	C	"
Wis.	Milwaukee,	First.	1882.	B	"
\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10		
Ind.	Lafayette,	Lafayette,		A	Ogle plate
"	Muncie,	Muncie,		A	"
"	Richmond,	Richmond,		A	"
N. Y.	Albany,	Albany City,		A	
"	Auburn,	Auburn City,		A	
"	Buffalo,	Farmers & Mufrs,		A	
"	Lockport,	First,		A	
"	Newburg,	HIGHLAND,		A	
"	N. Y. C.,	American,		A	
"	"	Croton,		A	
"	"	First,		A	
"	"	Marine,		A	
"	"	Market.		A	
"	"	Mechanics',		A	
"	"	Merchants',		A	
"	"	N. B. of Commerce,		A	
"	"	N. B. of State N. Y.		A	
"	"	Union,		A	
"	Poughkeepsie,	City,		A	
"	"	Farmers & Muf'rs,		A	
"	"	First,		A	
"	Red Hook,	First,		A	
"	Rochester,	Flour City,		A	
"	Rome,	Central,		A	
"	Syracuse,	Syracuse,		A	
"	Troy,	Mutual,		A	
"	Waterford,	Saratoga Co.,		A	
"	Watkins,	Watkins,		A	
Ohio.	Cincinnati,	Third,	1882.	C	Series 1882.
Penn.	Philadelphia,	First,		B	Kinsey pl.
"	"	Third.		B	"
\$20	\$20	\$20	\$20		
Conn.	Portland,	First,		A	
Ind.	Indianapolis,	First,		A	
N. Y.	N. Y. C.,	First,		B	
"	"	Market,		B	
"	"	Merchants',		B	
"	"	N. B. of Commerce,		B	
"	"	N. Shoe & Leather,		B	
"	"	Tradesmen's		B	
"	Utica,	City,		B	
"	"	Oneida,		B	
Penn.	Philadelphia,	Fourth		A	
\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50		
N. Y.	Buffalo,	Third,		A	Ulrich pl.
"	N. Y. C.,	Central,		A	"
"	"	Mechanics'		A	"
"	"	Metropolitan,		AC	"
"	"	N. B. of Commerce,		AC	"
"	"	N'l Broadway,		AC	"
"	"	Tradesmen's.		A1)	"
"	"	Union,		A	"
\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100		
Mass.	Boston,	First,		A	Ulrich pl.
"	"	Nat'l Revere.		A	Smith pl.
"	New Bedford,	Merchants',		A	"
"	Pittsfield,	Pittsfield,		A	"
Md.	Baltimore,	N'l Exchange,		A	"
N. Y.	N. Y. C.,	Central,		A	Ulrich pl.
Ohio	Cincinnati,	Ohio.		A	"
Penn.	Pittsb'h,	N. B. of Com.	1875.	A	Smith pl.
"	Wilkesbarre,	Second.		A	"

DENOMINATION.	LOCATION.	SERIES.	BANK.	NOS.	LOWER CORNER.	UPPER CORNER.
\$5	...Ill.,	Pontiac....	(1875) N'l Bank of Pontiac....	741 to 765.....	252111 to 252136	
"	...Iowa,	Osage.....	Osage Nat'l Bank.....	1751 " 2200	560959 " 561408	
\$10 & \$20	...Kans.	Atchison (1882)	First National Bank...	655 " 668	679929 " 679942	
"	...Mass.,	Boston.....	N. Hide & Leather Bk....	11919 " 11972	22900 " 22953	
"	...N. Y.	Albany....	(1875) Merchants' Nat'l Bk....	759 " 766	45195 " 45202	
"	..."	New York...	Third Nat'l Bank.....	9414 " 9428	644416 " 644430	
"	...Vt.	Barre.....	Nat'l Bank of Barre.....	911 " 936	932805 " 932830	
\$50 & \$100	...Mass.,	Lynn.....	National City Bank.....	121 " 150	66796 " 66826	
"	...N. J.	Jersey City.	First National Bank....	671 " 760	19609 " 19688	

STOLEN

LEGAL TENDER NOTE DISCOUNT DIAGRAM.

As bills of the same kind, and of different kinds, vary in size ; hence, any diagram is practically of but little use. U. S. Notes, Gold or Silver Certificates, and Fractional Currency Notes, when not mutilated so that less than three-fifths of the original proportions remain, are redeemable at full face value by the U. S. Treasurer or the several Assistant Treasurers of the United States. When otherwise mutilated, redeemable by the U. S. Treasurer only, and if of clearly more than two fifths, then redeemable at one-half of face value ; but fragments not clearly more than two-fifths, are not redeemable, except by affidavit that the missing portions are totally destroyed, and then all fragments are redeemable at full face value.

NATIONAL BANK NOTES of 3-5 of original proportions, bearing name of bank and signature of one officer, redeemable at full face value. Less than 3-5 or both signatures lacking, not redeemable by the U. S. Treasurer, but by the bank of issue. Unless clearly more than 2-5 not acceptable from the banks by the U. S. Treasurer without affidavit that the missing parts are totally destroyed.

DOMINION OF CANADA.—Counterfeit Bills.

Copyrighted.

\$1	Dominion of Canada, Cartier Issue. Toronto backs. Letter D....	<i>Dangerous</i>
1	“ “ “ Dufferin “ Montreal “ “ A.....	<i>Poor</i>
1	Bank of British N. A... St. John. N. B.....	<i>Old Counterfeit</i>
1	Bank of Montreal. Montreal, P. Q.....	“
1	Bank of Toronto. Toronto, Ont.....	“
1	Union Bank of P. E. I.... Charlottetown, P. E. I. Old Issue.....	<i>Photo</i>
2	Dominion of Canada...Dufferin Issue. Montreal backs. Letter B....	<i>Dangerous</i>
2	“ “ “ “ Toronto backs. “ C. “	“
2	Bank of Montreal. Montreal, Que.....	<i>Old Counterfeit</i>
2	“ “ “ “ Ottawa, Ont.....	“
2	Bank of Toronto. Toronto, Ont.....	“
2	Quebec Bank. Toronto, Ont.....	“
2	Union Bank of P. E. I.... Charlottetown, P. E. I. Old Issue...	<i>Photo. & Litho</i>
2	“ “ “ “ “ New “	<i>Poor</i>
4	Bank of British N. A.... St. John, N. B. Old Issue.....	<i>Photo</i>
4	City Bank. Montreal, Que.....	<i>Counterfeit</i>
4	Dominion Bank. Toronto, Ont.....	<i>Dangerous</i>
4	Bank of Upper Can. From worthless 4 West Can.....	<i>Altered</i>
5	Bank of British N. A.... Montreal, Que. Old Issue. Letter D....	<i>Dangerous</i>
5	“ “ “ “ Kingston. Ont. “ “	“
5	“ “ “ “ Quebec, Que. “ “	<i>Photo</i>
5	Bank of Montreal. Montreal, Que. “ “	<i>Old Counterfeit</i>
5	“ “ “ “ “ “	“
5	Bank of Nova Scotia. Halifax, N. S. Letter B.....	<i>Pen and Brush Work</i>
5	Bank of Toronto. Port Hope, Ont.....	<i>Photo</i>
5	“ “ “ “ Peterborough, Ont.....	“
5	Canadian Bank of Com... Toronto, Ont. Old Issue. Letter C.....	<i>Dangerous</i>
5	Maritime Bank St. John, N. B.,.....	<i>Pen and Brush Work</i>
5	Union Bank of P. E. I.... Charlestown, P. E. I.....	<i>Photo</i>
10	Bank of British N. A. Ottawa, Ont. Old Issue.....	<i>Photo</i>
10	City Bank of Montreal. Montreal, Que.....	<i>Counterfeit</i>
10	Canadian Bank of Com. Toronto, Ont. Letter D. Old Issue...	<i>Dangerous</i>
10	Consolidated Bank of Can. Montreal, Que. All worthless.....	<i>Stolen</i>
10	La Banque Nationale. Quebec, Que.....	<i>Passable</i>
10	Maritime Bank. St. John, N. B. Letter A...	<i>Pen and Brush Work</i>
10	Merchants' Bank of Canada. Montreal, Que. Letter D.....	<i>Photo</i>
10	Merchants' Bank of Halifax. Halifax, N. S. Old Issue.....	<i>Photo and Litho</i>
10	“ “ “ “ “ “	<i>Eng. and Litho</i>
10	Ontario Bank Bowmansville, Ont. Old Issue. A...	<i>Dangerous</i>
10	Peoples Bk of New Brun's'k..Fredericton, N. B. Letter A.....	<i>Photo</i>

BANKS FAILED, CLOSED, MERGED, in LIQUIDATION & in RECEIVER'S HANDS

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Fredericton, Central Bk of N. B...	Closed
Moncton, W'moreland Bk of N.B.	Failed
St. Andrews, Charlotte County Bk.	“
St. John, Commercial Bk of N.B...	“
“ Maritime Bank.	In Liq.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Liverpool, Bank of Acadia, N.S...	Failed
Liverpool, Bank of Liverpool	“
Pictou, Pictou Bank.....	In Liq.

ONTARIO.

Brantford Bank of Brantford.....	Failed
Clifton, Bank of Clifton.....	“
“ Bk. of Western Can.....	Swindle
Elgin, Zimmerman's Bank.....	Closed
Hamilton, Gore Bk of Niagara...	Merged
Kingston, Commercial Bk of Can.	“
London, Bank of London...	Suspended
St. Cath., Niagara Dis. Bk.....	Merged
Toronto, Agri. Bk of Up. Can.....	Failed
“ Bank of the People.....	Closed
“ Bk of Upper Can.....	In R. H

“ British Canadian Bank.

“ Central Bank of Can....	In Liq.
“ Colonial Bk of Canada...	Failed
“ Farmers' Bank.....	“
“ Federal Bank of Can.....	In Liq
“ International Bk of Can.	Failed
“ St. Lawrence Bank.....	Merged

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown, Bk of P. E. I.....	Closed
“ Union Bk of P.E.I.	Merged

QUEBEC.

Montreal, Bank of Canada.....	Failed
“ City Bk of Montreal...	Merged
“ Consolidated Bk “	In Liq
“ Exchange Bk of Can.....	“
“ Mechanics' Bank.....	Failed
“ Metropolitan Bank	Closed
“ Royal Canadian Bk....	Merged
“ Union Bk of Montreal.	
Quebec, Stadacona Bank.....	In Liq.
Stanstead, Provincial Bk of Can...	Closed

Bills of Issue on Merged banks, or banks in Liquidation, are received at face value at the redemption. The Bills of closed or failed banks are worthless. For other banks see page 60